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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 9, 1893.

"Let them do as I want them to do, or go home," is the remarkable language Mr. Cleveland is reported to have used in speaking of the Senate. The test of physical endurance which is to begin in the Senate on Wednesday of this week is intended to force a vote on the repeal bill. At least that is the impression that Senator Vorhees wishes the public to get of it. But its real purpose is to demonstrate to Mr. Cleveland the impossibility of forcing a vote and to get him to listen to the advice of his cabinet and many of the shrewdest Senators and Representatives in his party and consent to the adoption of a compromise amendment that will secure the votes of three fourths of the Senators. In holding a continuous session the unconditional repeal Senators play their last trump card; they will have to keep forty-one Senators continuously on the floor, as the opponents of unconditional repeal have given notice that they will only keep two Senators on the floor at a time—one to speak and one to watch the others,—thus allowing the rest of their force to rest. The session which will begin Wednesday at eleven A. M. may possibly be kept up for as long a period as forty-eight hours, but it will surprise no one here if it fizzles out before daylight on Thursday morning, for lack of a quorum. The twenty-five republican Senators who are counted for unconditional repeal have adopted no programme, but it is believed that few of them will feel it incumbent upon themselves to endanger their health by remaining in their seats all night, particularly when they know that nothing can thereby be accomplished.

Opinion differs as to what will be done after it has been shown that a vote cannot be forced by a continuous session of the Senate. If Mr. Cleveland's idea be followed Congress will at once adjourn, not take a recess, he having stated his belief that it would be better for Congress to adjourn until the beginning of the regular session in December than to take a short recess. But the general impression is that a compromise amendment will be adopted before next Saturday night, thus giving Mr. Cleveland an opportunity to carry out his implied threat to veto anything other than unconditional repeal that might be sent to him.

There is trouble in the House as well as in the Senate. The bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws, instead of solidifying the democrats of the House as it was expected to do, has made a new split in their already badly split up ranks. The Tucker bill, which is the one under consideration, repeals every single Federal statute dealing with elections, and a considerable number of democratic members of the House think it too radical. A caucus is to be held to-night to decide the dispute. The caucus will doubtless decide in favor of the Tucker bill, but it is very doubtful whether that bill can be passed to-morrow, according to programme. The republicans will not vote to make a quorum and the House may find itself without one for an indefinite period by reason of the absence of democrats opposed to the bill.

Senator Peffer's latest bill is the king pin of all that have gone before in the long line of absurd propositions, and it is only fair to Mr. Peffer to say that he does not father this monstrosity, but introduced it "by request." The bill starts by directing the coinage of all the gold and silver now in the Treasury and the coinage of all of either that shall be offered until the aggregate of 6,000,000,000 shall be reached. But that is merely a sort of preamble, as it were; the gist of the bill is that portion which provides for universal prosperity, by appropriating $600,000,000 to be distributed pro rata according to population among the states and territories, the same to be spent in the improvement of public highways, building school houses etc., in wages of $4 a day of eight hours to each person engaged in the work. The bill further provides that all citizens of the United States offering their services shall be employed. It would be more sensible, and more beneficial, if Congress would appropriate money to maintain a kindergarten of political economy, and compel the regular attendance thereat of those Senatoes and Representatives who show by the nature of the bills they introduce, their lack of even the rudiments of that science.

Quite a number of democratic Senators refuse to be bossed by Mr. Cleveland on the silver question, but the alacrity with which some of the same Senators drop their own views about the advisability of confirming the nomination of $50,000 Van Alen to be Ambassador to Italy and adopt those of ex-Secretary Whitney indicates that Mr. Whitney knows how to boss the democratic Senators. The confirmation of this nomination for which it is clear to everybody $50,000 was paid will stand out in history as a blot upon the fair name of the U. S. Senate, and every republican should be glad that his party is responsible neither for the nomination nor the confirmation. The whole business is exclusively democratic.

THE STATE MUST LEAD.

While this is what is called an off-year in the politics of Pennsylvania, there are reasons which will give a particular significance to the result of the election to be held in a little more then four weeks. The situation of the country is such that the vote of the people will be looked to as indicating with more than ordinary gravity the popular purpose.

Pennsylvania will not be excepted because the officers to be elected are only a Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer. These are places that could be filled ordinarily without the development of great party activity, but such is not the fact this year. Without regard to the importance of the officials to be elected the election becomes one of the greatest consequence. That is not merely the fact here, but it is true of all the other States in which there is anything like a party division in the pending campaign. It will be an election which, on one side or the other, will be full of meaning.

For the reason that Pennsylvania has held the right of the Republican column, has led every other State in Republican majorities, its verdict will be watched with the greatest interest. With the Democrats in control of all the political departments of the Government for the first time in more than thirty years; with a Democratic Administration attacking the pensions of veterans of the war; with imbecility displayed in the Democratic management of the finances; with the officers of the people no longer treated as public trusts, but as rewards for personal services and campaign contributions, and, above all, with a Democratic Congress attacking the integrity of elections and determined to destroy the system of protection under which the country so long prospered—with all this, there can be no question about what Pennsylvania should do. Much that the Democratic destructionists now have in contemplation may be halted by a decisive admonition from the people, and that admonition could come in no other way than by means of a Republican majority. It is true there are no Congressmen to elect, but that does not make it possible to convey to those now in control an impressive notice from the people that the vote of last year must not be accepted as a license for general ruin and disaster. We have had enough of that—the brightening effects of the shadow of Democratic Administration already felt.

Republican majorities throughout the country next month—large and decisive majorities—would go a long way to restore public confidence and quicken now depressed industry. Pennsylvania is greatly concerned in this, and will be looked to to lead in the demonstration. Is there any Republican in the State who does not fully feel the responsibility?—*Philadelphia Press.*

Do you wish good county government? Then vote for Harter, for Sheriff; Comley, for Treasurer; Strohm and Riddle, for Commissioners; Holmes, for Recorder; Rickard, for Register; Dorworth and Wagner, for Auditors; Tobin, for Coroner; Snyder, for Surveyor. All good men and the sure winning ticket.

An interesting matter of fact is that during 30 years of Republican Administration, advocating the Protection of American industries there were but 165 bank failures throughout the country, whereas during the eight months of this year, six, of which were during a Free-Trade administration, and two of which immediately preceded it, there were 155 bank failures thoughout the country. Thus the disaster among our banks during the brief Free-Trade reign of terror has almost equaled the disasters that befell the banks of the country under thirty years of Protection. What more expressive?

Chicago was loyal to the Fair Monday, and the turnstiles numbered over 700,000 admissions—the like of which the world never before saw. Better than this, all the bonded and floating indebtedness of the Fair has been paid, and no one will lose save the stockholders, who never expected to be reimbursed. Upon the whole, the whole land can feel proud that we have had the greatest Fair the world has yet known, managed it without a scandal and closed it without a debt. Truly, we are a great people. Under the circumstances we can bear with our Senate without a revolution.

STEWART ON CLEVELAND.

We are not prepared to say that The Republican agrees with all the financial views of Senator Stewart, but it is manifest to every intelligent observer that the Nevada Senator's severe arraignment of Mr. Cleveland's course in monetary matters was, on the whole, just and deserved. Mr. Stewart expressed the sentiment of a large majority of the American people when he condemned the President for his unjustifiable attempts to badger and bribe Congress and his arrogant expressions of contempt for the elected representatives of the nation. He punctured the inordinate self conceit of the President most effectually when in alluding to Mr. Cleveland's ridiculous statement about "having a Congress on my hands" he said: "That incidental remark speaks volumes in interpreting the regard which the President has for a coordinate branch of the government. How would such a remark have sounded from the lips of a Washington, a Jackson, or a Lincoln?" In scoring Mr. Cleveland for his brutal threat to give the country an "object lesson" and for his preposterous attempt to lecture Congress on its duties in his speech at the Capitol centennial, Senator Stewart was equally effective.

The history of the second Cleveland Administration has been a record of disgraceful incompetency. The President would not act when the country's interests were in danger and a word from him might have restored confidence. He persisted with all the stubbornness of a weak and obstinate man, in his refusal to sell bonds, when the issue of even ten or twenty millions might have stayed the progress of panic. He would not call Congress together until distrust had become epidemic; and in his message he heightened the public alarm by holding out the menace of free trade. He assumed an air of proprietorship in regard to Congress, which would have been ludicrous if the issue at stake had not been the prosperity of a great nation. His agents' pledges to Republicans that if they would aid in silver repeal, Congress would immediately adjourn, were not worth the breath it took to utter them. In his selfish purpose to punish the business interests of the nation in order to influence public opinion: in his refusal to protect the public credit by strengthening the Treasury, and in his efforts to buy Congressmen with patronage and overawe them with dictatorial assumption Mr. Cleveland has shown his absolute incapacity to appreciate the obligations of his office. His policy has been one of blundering and bullying throughout, and it is no wonder that the people of the West are heartily digusted with his administration.

The Republican rejoices to see that some of its Republican contemporaries who have been aiding the President in his attacks on silver are coming to their senses, now that they find the Democratic party getting ready to destroy every safeguard of honest elections. The people of the West whose welfare is intimately connected with the silver industry are neither idlots nor rascals. They are intelligent, progressive, patriotic American citizens, whose interests are quite as important as those of Mr. Cleveland's monometalistic friends. The men who are fighting for the recognition of silver as one of the twin bases of the nation's currency are battling for the interests of every farmer and wage earner in the country, and they deserve respect.

Republicans in Congress should refuse to made tools of the Administration. Let them stand firmly by bimetalism, fair elections and protection to American labor and they will place the responsibility for industrial and financial disaster where it belongs—on the shoulders of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party.

DEMOCRACY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A few silly Democratic organs are still trying to humbug their readers by crackling about the "distrust" caused by the Sherman law. The sham is threadbare. It is time that it was dropped.

The Sherman law has not caused the "distrust" that has closed hundreds of factories bankrupted thousands of firms and impoverished multitudes of American citizens. Under a Republican Administration we had the Sherman law in full operation with marked commercial prosperity and the most encouraging industrial development. The Sherman law has given valuable assistance to the Western silver industry, and furnished the country with about one hundred and fifty millions of urgently needed currency, every dollar of which is equal in purchasing power to the gold dollar to-day.

With Benjamin Harrison in the White House the nation knew that the integrity of every dollar earned by toil would be protected by the whole power of the national government. It knew that the Republican President stood ready to issue bonds to any amount that was necessary to maintain the public credit. It knew that President Harrison would never sign a bill framed to prostrate American industry and degrade the wages of American labor to the level of foreign pauperism. The merchant, the banker, and the wage earner pursued their callings in confidence and security, conscious that behind their just interests there was all the might and all the credit of the nation.

The triumph of Democracy swept away every one of these safeguards. The politicians who had threatened to destry protection and beggar labor came into office with full power to execute their threat. The President stubbornly refused to issue bonds to maintain the Treasury reserve, and deliberately sacrificed the business interests to make an "object lesson." The country knows the rest. The responsibility for the loss and destruction of the last six months belongs not to the Sherman law, but to Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party.

Out of Bradstreet's report of the number of business failures in the United States during the nine months of 1893 to September 30, it is gratifying to be able to extract the consolation that while they could not well have been more numerous they might have been much worse. There were 11,174, compared with only 7,378 for the corresponding period last year. The liabilities were $324,086,678, against $76,-971,771 last year. The golden lining to this silver produced cloud is in the proportion of actual assets to liabilities. This is given as 70 per cent. against an average ranging from 48 to 53 per cent. during the same period in the five preceding years. Compared with the same period of the black year of 1884, the liabilities were as $324,087,768 to $195,951,000, and the number of failures as 11,174 to 8,302. But the ratio of assets to liabilities in that year was only 55 per cent. against the 70 per cent. of 1893. This nearer approach to solvency practically makes the failures of this year no worse, if as bad, as former years. In fact many failures recorded are not such in reality, but suspensions owing to a sudden stress and which will turn out solvent in time. While the condition of affairs is not despairing it must be admitted that collections are difficult to make, and so the volumne of business must be lessened and activity but moderate. Spmained business, like an ankle, requires a long time for complete health.

Our democratic contemporaries are inclined to be somewhat facetious in regard to the fact that Jared Harper is working his campaign for "all there is in it," charging a collusion with some of the prominent republicans to cut Comley and vote Harper in order to secure the latter's election and the defeat of the democratic nominee. Such balderdash may do well enough for democratic campaign fibs, but they won't wash. The republicans have not the least intention of sacrificing any man on their ticket for the good of any other candidate, be he prohibitionist, or what not. The prospects are entirely too fair for republican victory to do anything so rash and half-brained as a move like the above would be.

The receipts of the Treasury Department continue to diminish. During September, they were $6,500,000 less than in September, 1892, and during the first quarter of this fiscal year they were $20,-000,000 less than during the same quarter of the fiscal year 1892. Against this rapidly diminishing revenue we find continued increasing expenditures, which in September were $2,750,000 more than in September, 1892, and during the first quarter of this fiscal year they were $3,500,000 more than in the corresponding period of a year ago. Everywhere, under the present Administration, has been incompetency, mismanagement, distress and ruin.

Do you wish good county government? Then vote for Harter, for Sheriff; Comley, for Treasurer; Strohm and Riddle, for Commissioners: Holmes, for Recorder; Rickard, for Register; Dorworth and Wagner, for Auditors; Tobin, for Coroner; Snyder, for Surveyor. All good men and the sure winning ticket.

Governor Pattison's newspaper organ at Harrisburg, the Telegraph, pokes a good deal of fun at Colonel Rogers, which is edtirely pardonable; but neither it nor any other representative of the State Administration has attempted to justify Governor Pattison's unmanly conduct in the war-like episode which ended with Colonel Rogers' resignation. It is a disgracefully bad mess for a man occupying the dignified position of Governor of a great State to be in.

—October 20th is to be Arbor day.

SOMETHING WILL DROP.

All Washington dispatches agree that something will happen next week to the Silver bill, though no two agree precisely what will be its fate. The organs of gold and Clevelandism have apparently ceased their bluster and seem to face the situation as it exists. The little band of silver Senators are evidently preparing to take up their permanent quarters in the Capitol building and, if necessary, keep their speeches going like Chinese plays. Republican Senators willing to vote for repeal are not pushing themselves forward either for compromise or unconditional repeal. They realize the fact that this is a Democratic Admistration and that Democrats alone are responsible for legislation or want of legislation.

Meantime a majority of the Democratic Senators are opposed absolutely to unconditional repeal. It is with these gentlemen that President Cleveland, through Secretary Carlisle, must treat. The able and versatile Secretary of the Treasury is well qualified to do this, for not so long ago he was one of them and shared their views on this very question, In spite of public disavowals on the part of Senator Voorhees and the announcement of no surrender by "close friends" of Mr. Cleveland, there is a good deal of compromise talk. In fact it has about settled down to the question of what form of compromise can be made acceptable alike to bimetallists and advocates of free coinage. The Republican adheres to the view that to swing the pendulum from a silver makeshift to a gold makeshift is a mistake. The time to settle the currency question is right now. The party charged with its settlement is the Democratic party.

The party, with a majority of eighty-four in the House of Representatives, showed its incapacity to settle the question, and had it not been for Republican help would have re-enacted the Bland act. It is more helpless in the Senate. Republican Senators would indeed make a mistake to force a compromise, thereby assuming its responsibility, though they may be willing to accept one from the Democrats. Let Mr. Cleveland ask his Southern free trade friends, who will soon cast their votes to destroy the Republican protective tariff, to aid him in his dilemma. Let him ask those of his party who are bent upon repealing the national Election laws in the interest of mob violence and negro intimidation in the South and ballot box stuffing in the slums of our great cities to suggest or consent to a compromise. This course would be in better taste than, on the one hand attempting to convert a party to safe financial legislation that for thirty years has favored sound money, and at the same time in State platforms placing the evils arising from Democratic imbecility at the door of those in no way responsible for the condition that confronts us.

Settle your own quarrel, gentlemen. Mark out your own course, and when it comes to voting you will find a majority of the Republican Senators in favor of sound currency and a settlement of the very question that will settle it.

Vote for D. Newlin Fell and Samuel M. Jackson, for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer, respectively.

KILLED AT LAST.

Another veteran is dead as a result of the malicious and cruel policy of the Pension Office under Hoke Smith's management. His name was Charles Simms. He was a colored man and had been wounded in fighting for the Union. A dispatch from Baltimore states that Simms "died at the City Hospital yesterday from fatigue and injury from old wounds. He stood five hours in line at the Post Office last week to receive his pension. The heat was intense and the old man sank to the ground exhausted while waiting his turn to comply with the new order, requiring him personally to receive his check at the Post Office. Cases showing the injustice done the old soldiers under the new rules are coming to light here every day." A reliable correspondent at Troy sends the following to the New York *Press*:

John C. Nellis of St. Johnsville reports that he has just been cut off the pension roll. It was thirty-one years from the day that he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry that he received the notice of the discontinuance of his pension. There are several "pension spotters" now working in Central New York, and the old veterans and widows of veterans are much alarmed, fearing that they will be included among the number who will be cut from the pension rolls.

The Simms case is not exceptional. It may be said that wherever a crippled Union soldier is in receipt of a pittance to keep him from the poorhouse a government spy is at his heels to prove him a fraud if possible. The brave men who offered their lives that the government might live are being hounded to death because they crushed the slaveholders' rebellion.

Vote for D. Newlin Fell and Samuel M. Jackson, for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer, respectively.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

The report of Consul Bradley, from Southampton, England, in regard to the showing of American manufacturers of agricultural machinery at the Southampton fair, indicates that protection in this country does not press very hard upon the consumer after all. The machinery made by protected American labor can be placed on exhibition in English markets at the same price as that from Canada or England itself. Mr. Bradley says this is the case at the Southampton fair, and that American reapers, self-binders, plows, horse rakes and farm wagons are lighter, simpler, more convenient and of much easier draft. All this, too, at the same price as the machinery of less utility made under the British flag in Canada and England, where protected workmen are unknown, and where the McKinley tariff is regarded as an outrage upon farmers. Our British cousin may not like our tariff laws, but he is keenly alive to his own interests, and if he finds that he can buy better machinery at the same price than he can procure from his own factory we may be sure he will not allow his free trade prejudices to prevent his doing so.

The German government does not like to see American products coming into its country, and is doing what it can to crush out machinery and other manufactures from the United States. But the people that use machinery are not willing to be injured by such narrow-minded policy, and American tools are very popular in most parts of the country, because they are better, and as cheap as any made in Germany.

The deduction from the reports from Germany and Great Britain on this subject is that there will be no lack of markets for American manufactures, and that the McKinley tariff has not helped any other country so much as it has our own, while it has allowed the consumer as much benefit as the workman. Before Democracy begins to tinker with the tariff, it should take these facts into consideration and make a few easy comparisons.

HOW CARLISLE STANDS THE STRAIN.

The mental strain upon the head of the Treasury since last May has been almost unexampled. A Washington correspondent declares there has been nothing like it since the time of the war and Salmon P. Chase. But instead of breaking down Mr. Carlisle it has seemed to key him to working pitch. Upon such duties as made wrecks of Manning and Windom the present Secretary thrives. That is the difference in men. Mr. Carlisle has always been at his best when the excitement and the demand on nerve force has been greatest. This has been noticeable all through his career. While leading financiers the country through are breaking down and going off for vacations as a result of the past summer's ordeal, Mr. Carlisle's eyes are bright and his step elastic. The periods of dullness and of routine are those that wear most on him.

A PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH FUNERAL.

The funeral of Rev. Simon K. Gross, Reformed pastor at Schlichter's, Bucks county, the other day, was very large, over 1,500 people being present, among whom were 13 ministers of different denominations. There were over 400 carriages in line, and about 400 people took dinner at the hotel at Schlichter's, where entertainment had been provided by the family of the deceased. Mr. Gross was killed by falling from a car, being terribly crushed while returning to his hotel in Chicago after visiting the World's Fair. He was in his 64th year, was 39 years in the Reformed church ministry, and 35 years pastor at the church at Schlichter's.

A NET DECREASE SHOWN.

A statement prepared at the pension bureau shows that on July 1, 1893, there were 966,012 pensioners of all kinds being borne upon the rolls. On September 1, 1893, two months afterwards, there were only 964,388, showing a net decrease during that time of 1,604 pensioners. This is the first time since the war that a net decrease to the rolls has been shown.

—Saturday night in a dispute over twenty cents on a game of poker between a colored and a white young man a quarrel arose, the colored man hit the other man, breaking his jaw. He now lies in a serious condition, though his case will not necessarily prove fatal.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

LAMENT OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight,
Let the mill whistles sound promptly to night
Just as they sounded anear and abroad
Before we had voted protection a fraud.
Let the smoke pour again out of the stacks
And we'll pay without murmur "the dinner-pail tax."
No one will grumble and no one will shirk
If you'll just give us work, Grover, just give us work.

We have grown tired of walking the street,
Little ones waiting for something to eat;
Tired of hearing our Congressman spout,
Tired of reading that you've got the gout.
So if you care for us as you pretend,
Why don't you hustle so matters will mend!
Danger and suffering in idleness lurk,
Give us some work, Grover, give us some work.

If it's true that the tariff was robbing us sure,
And with it prosperity could not endure,
Since we all voted for it, now isn't it strange
That not the first man of us has any "change?"
Except in condition, for it's true that we all
Have lost the good jobs we were holding last fall,
Skilled artisan, laborer, bookkeeper, clerk,
We're all out of work, Grover, all out of work.

If it's true, as they say, that, impatient you yearn
To do the poor men of your land a good turn,
Why don't you just do it, not talk through your hat?
And then the dear people will know "where you're at,"
Say that free traders may clamor in vain;
Say that the tariff unchanged shall remain.
Loud, clear and plain, without quibble or quirk,
And we'll all go to work, Grover, all go to work.

F. S. RANDALL.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

Up to the time when occurred the incident which I am about to relate I had been what is called an unlucky fellow, having an unfortunate propensity for stroking the wrong way and unwittingly bringing down upon myself the ill will of the people with whom I came in contact. A friend once tried to explain this misfortune of mine on the theory that the electric fluid with which I was charged was of the antagonistic order, and that I was in no way responsible for the enemies that I made.

At this time I was in Paris, having been sent there by my friends, who were then making an effort to procure for me a position of some importance. In view of my fatal incapacity for doing or saying the right thing at the right time they deemed it indispensable to my success that I should be at a safe distance until the matter was decided.

That I should choose Paris for my place of retirement was but natural, since a young lady in whom I felt a somewhat absorbing interest was at the time stopping in that city.

I had become acquainted with her in my college days and was sure that she at least felt no antipathy to me. Her father, who was a retired army officer, took a very decided dislike to me at sight and gave as a reason that I had "no fight" in me. The arrogant manner in which he treated me in those days left no room for doubt that he considered me a coward.

Shortly after my arrival I met the young lady by an appointment which was clandestine only so far as that I was aware of her father's absence from the city on that day. It was evening when, somewhat fatigued by our sight-seeing, we entered a cafe on one of the boulevards for lunch.

As we passed through the broad entrance we encountered two men who were lounging against one of the pillars. The larger and much the stronger of the two was carelessly brushing the floor with his cane. Just as we reached him he, if not intentionally, yet with an indifference to the rights of others that was inexcusable, switched the stick against us in such a way as to tear a part of the lady's lace dress. I was indignant, and a glance at her flushed face made me feel that I must do something to show my resentment.

This feeling was strengthened when I observed the indifference which the fellow displayed in regard to the affair. He made no attempt to apologize, and when I remarked, "You were very careless, sir!" he gave me an insolent stare that angered me beyond control, and forgetting for the moment everything else I spoke to him sharply. He made no reply, but extending his cane entangled it in the lady's dress so that the delicate fabric was again torn for a yard or more.

The man with him, a much younger person, started as if to check him, but the movement was not decided enough to make it quite clear what his intentions were.

I was frantic with passion, and with one blow struck the fellow to the floor, then hurried my companion away from the scene. The expression of surprise on the faces of the bystanders did not escape me, and I realized intuitively that I had dared to assail a man of more than ordinary importance.

We were hardly seated when the younger man came to me, and bowing said, "I beg monsieur's pardon, but my friend whom monsieur felt called upon to rebuke wishes to exchange cards."

He held toward me an ordinary visiting card, which I took without glancing at it and handed him one of my own. Courteously thanking me for the favor and again begging my pardon, he withdrew.

"Oh, how thankful I am that you knocked that brute down!" exclaimed my companion. "How I wish that papa could have seen you! I will tell him of it, and he will never—no, never—again call you a"——

She suddenly checked herself and did not finish the sentence, but I knew well enough what she would have added—her father would never again call me a coward.

It did not trouble me then. I felt very brave and smiled down upon her sparkling eyes with a "that-is-an-every-day-sort-of-experience-with-me" expression.

After lunch I escorted her to her home, then returned to my hotel and very soon retired.

I had not finished dressing next morning when the door of my room was suddenly opened, and a man entered unannounced and apparently in great excitement. I was not surprised at this abruptness when I saw that it was my eccentric friend, Wilson, whom I had found living in the city.

Without a word of greeting or apology he exclaimed: "Well, you have done it! I congratulate you upon your notoriety. I came early and have not stopped for ceremony, because I wished to be the first to pay homage to the latest Parisian hero."

I stared blankly at him, vainly trying to comprehend what he was driving at, but supposing that this was only another exhibition of his whimsical character.

"Did you know who he was when you struck him?" he continued.

"Know whom?" I queried.

"Why, the man you struck last night, of course."

"I do not know, nor do I care," I replied indifferently, but wondering how Wilson had heard of the affair.

"Well, it was no less a personage than M. le Baron, the noted duelist."

"What! not the man who, it is said, has killed his dozen?" I questioned, no longer indifferent.

"The same. The morning papers are full of the affair."

I explained the circumstances.

"Le Baron had evidently been drinking too much," pondered Wilson.

"What will be the result?" I anxiously inquired.

"Duel," was the laconic answer.

I could not suppress a feeling of faintness when it flashed upon me what would be the result. A duel with M. le Baron meant almost certain death. A refusal to accept a challenge would ostracize me from society, and more than all else would lose me forever the love of the one being above all others whose affection I most wished to obtain. I knew the young lady and her father too well to suppose that they would look upon me again if I in any way showed the white feather. The matter was taking on a decidedly unpleasant aspect. I looked at Wilson. He was busy stabbing a fly which was crawling along the floor minus a wing.

"Do you think he will challenge me?" I inquired nervously.

"Challenge you!" he repeated contemptously. "Challenge you! Why, it is proverbial that Le Baron would rather fight a duel than eat. Challenge you! Why, of course he will, and I came here this morning expressly to offer myself as your second. Of course your position as principal in this business is more glorious, but then it is more dangerous. Shall I meet the messenger when he comes and make the necessary arrangements?"

"Certainly," said I, "and thank you, but I trust the matter is not so serious as you make it appear."

"Oh, it will come out all right if you will follow my directions implicitly, but you may be very sure the challange will be sent this morning. Remember you are to leave the whole thing to me."

We were still talking over the affair when a card was brought me, upon which I read the name of Adolphe Boscher, captain Thirty-third cuirassiers.

"He is Le Baron's second," declared Wilson as I read the name. "Let him come up."

The captain on presenting himself expressed much regret at being called upon to perform "an unpleasant duty," but was interrupted by Wilson, who explained to him that his visit was not unexpected, and that he himself had been requested to act for me. He suggested that they immediately depart to make the customary arrangements, to which Captain Boscher assented with more apologies.

Left to myself, I began pacing up and down the room, anxiously reviewing the situation. To refuse to fight this man was out of the question. Life, I felt sure, would not be worth living without the woman I loved, and if I declined the challenge I should never be allowed to look upon her face again. On the other hand, to meet Le Baron was, in all probability, to meet my death. A cold shudder crept over me at the thought. That was the only thing to do, however,—to meet the fellow and let him kill me. I should then at least have the satisfaction of knowing that my beloved one would honor my memory.

The hours passed as only the hours can pass to a man who believes that he has but a short time to live. About noon I received a note from Colonel Russell, the father of my dear girl, in which in his brusque way he informed me of his knowledge of what had occurred and expressed the hope that I would meet the scoundrel and kill him. If I did, he would like to see me afterward.

In the afternoon Wilson returned with the announcement that all the arrangements had been made.

"It is to occur tonight," he said.

"Tonight," I repeated. "Why such haste?"

"Oh, to get it off your mind. And we have selected swords."

"Swords!" I echoed. "I know no more about handling a sword than a child! You must have known that LeBaron is credited with being the most expert swordsman on the continent. I should think you might at least have chosen pistols. That would have given him advantage enough, heaven knows, but swords—I don't know the first rudiments of swordsmanship. It is murder, cold blooded murder, and you are an accessory!"

"Pooh! it is all right if you don't so entirely lose your head as to be unable to follow my instructions."

"Where is this assassination to take place!" I inquired, paying no heed to his remark.

"In the cellar of a deserted building just outside the city, and we must get ready at once, for it is booked for 10 o'clock, and we have some distance to ride. You make your preparations, while I run over to my lodgings and get some articles which we shall need."

He left me, and I attempted to get ready. First I sat down and wrote, or attempted to write, several letters. In my nervous excitement I could only dash off incoherent and broken sentences, which told nothing save my overwrought emotions. I did not realize this at the time, did not realize anything but that I was to be killed without even a chance to defend myself, for a sword in my hand was as useless against my opponent as a cannon would have been.

On Wilson's return we immediately proceeded to the carriage which he had in waiting and entered upon our journey. I felt as if riding to my own funeral. On the way Wilson commenced, "The duel is to be in the dark without any light whatever"——

I interrupted him angrily, "In heaven's name, Wilson, what is your purpose? Why, I will not go! I will not"——

"Oh, stop!" he put in. "Show a little manhood. Pull yourself up and hear me through. The duel, as I was saying, is to be conducted in a dark room. They objected to this when I first proposed it, but on my naming swords as the weapons they consented. You and Le Baron are to be locked up in a room without any light and remain there until one or the other is killed or disabled or begs for quarter. And now for my directions to you: Just before you go in I will hand you a glass of wine which you must drink and, without stopping an instant, enter the room selected for the combat. Don't delay one moment after drinking the wine, or it will be bad for you. Do as I say and you will be the victor. Ask no questions but do as I direct."

I did not half comprehend him, but caught at the assurance that he understood what he was doing, and I felt a slight hope that he could and would find some way out of the difficulty.

Some miles from the city we turned into a private way which led to a deserted chauteau.

M. Le Baron, Captain Boscher and the surgeon were already on the spot. With the slightest recognition of one another we descended to the basement, carrying but one lantern to illumine the way.

The room in which the duel was to take place was about 10 feet square, without windows and with but one door. It was very high and the walls were built of split stones. I looked eagerly about, but could see no chance for outside aid to reach me. I should have been mortally nervous had not the lofty and supercilious air of Le Baron aroused my anger.

The final arrangements were quickly made, and we each took a corner, sword in hand. The conditions were briefly restated, that there might be no misunderstanding—we were to remain each in his corner until the door was shut, when, after waiting one minute, the signal would be given, and we should be at liberty to slash each other as much as we could, the fight to continue until one or the other was unable to carry it further.

My corner was farthest from the entrance and opposite it.

After the seconds had left the room, taking the light with them, Wilson on some pretext or other returned and handed me a small flask. Then turning me about so that my back was toward the open door, through which the light was streaming, he whispered:

"Drink this, but do not turn until I go out and shut the door, and after the duel is ended, before the door is opened, close your eyes tightly and keep them closed until I come to you and bandage them. Say that they are hurt. Your life depends upon following my directions."

Before I could reply or question, he left me, and the door was shut. The liquor I had swallowed seemed to course through my veins like lightning. My head felt strange and my eyeballs began to prickle. I turned and was surprised to see what an immense volume of light poured through the small keyhole. As I looked it increased until the room was so light that I could distinctly see every part of it. I glanced at my antagonist and beheld him so plainly as almost to be able to distinguish his features. He was adjusting something inside his shirt front. I was about to call attention to the breach of the condition that the room should be in total darkness when the signal was given to make ready.

Le Baron grasped his sword and leaned forward as if he were endeavoring in the dim light to make out something in front of him. At the second signal he stepped heavily forward, but surprised me by quickly springing to one side and then moving stealthily toward the center of the room. I could not understand his tactics and did not move. He swung his sword fiercely with a downward sweep, then to the right and left and all around him, acting like a blind man sticking at an invisible enemy.

Again he moved in my direction, going through the same performance, and this he repeated several times until he came so near me that for safety I moved to one side.

"Where are you?" he grumbled, swinging his blade around.

"Here," I replied, and as he moved in my direction, brandishing the sword, I stepped aside again, but he kept on in the direction of my voice. For a moment he stood still, swaying the weapon like one who depends solely upon his sense of touch. I was so near him and the opportunity was so tempting I gave a lunge at him. He made no attempt to ward off the attack, and my sword touched him. Then he turned quickly, slashing the air in a circle, but making no motion toward me.

It dawned upon me then that he could not see as I could, and I was not long in taking advantage of this. I could easily keep out of his reach, while he was completely at my mercy. I compromised with myself on the advantage I apparently had over him and did not attempt to kill him, but I most cruelly disfigured his face, cutting it until I feared he might die from loss of blood.

It could not have been half an hour when I saw that he was growing weak, and I ended the farce by knocking him senseless to the floor. Then, closing my eyes and holding my hands over them, I called for help. Wilson, the captain and the surgeon came running in.

My friend hastened to me, saying: "Your eyes are hurt! Here, let me put this handkerchief over them while monsieur the surgeon attends to Le Baron.

He deftly placed a thick bandage over my eyes, and refusing the proffered aid of the physician he led me upstairs and to the carriage which was to convey me back to the city and my hotel. Le Baron, I afterward learned, was badly "cut up," both physically and mentally, but none of his wounds were dangerous.

On the way home when I asked for an explanation, Wilson said:

"Well, you know I have made chemistry an absorbing study. Once, while compounding digitalis with some chemicals, I tried its effect upon a dog and discovered that he could see in the darkest room, running with perfect ease while I had to grope my way along. On bringing him to the light too suddenly afterward, I sacrificed his eyesight to my curiosity, for he was thenceforth almost totally blind. Only after several trials did I sufficiently understand the workings of this compound not to injure the animal experimented on.

"Except myself I have never tried it on any human being until tonight. It is a secret that I am not ready to give to the world. You must remain in your room tonight, and tomorrow you can have but little light. I will be with you."

The morning papers gave a full account of the defeat of the great duellist Le Baron and highly praised the courage and skill of his American opponent.

During the day Colonel Russell called, but learning that I could not see him left congratulations and told Wilson that he hoped I would call on him as soon as I was able to be out, as both his daughter and himself were very anxious to see me. I called that evening and learned that I had won the admiration of the father as I had the love of the daughter.

In a short time I received a cablegram from my friends at home telling me that the country had heard of my fight, and every one was wild over my valor. My position was sure.

I returned to my home with a lovely wife and a most flattering reputation for courage, all obtained by vanquishing a bully with the aid of an "eye opener."—Charles E. Hoag in Romance.

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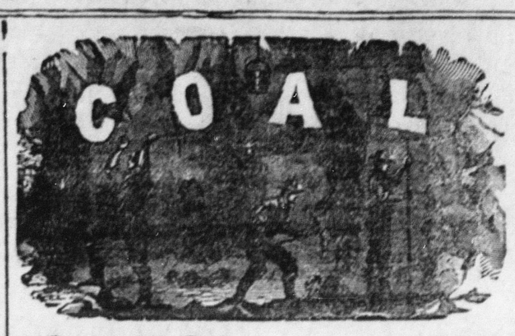

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1893

There is no occasion whatever for indulging feelings of discouragement. While it is true that we have passed through an extraordinary if not unprecedented period of business adversity, which may still have not completely run its course, it is equally true that signs of recovery are multiplying daily and that the worst is over. Towards the close of the year it is not impossible that some inconvenience may be experienced in business circles by the accumulation of obligations resulting from extensions made in August and September. There is also a fear that after the Chicago Fair is over the consequences of over-expansion in real estate and other directions will be more severely felt than now. But all of these fears are at present unduly exaggerated by the nervous and discouraged condition of business men, who frequently attach too much weight to the drawbacks and too little to the improvements. The number of manufacturing establishments daily starting steadily exceeds the number of shut-downs. Unquestionably there are many thousands less of the unemployed than a month ago. If it be said that wages are being reduced, it may also be said that the majority of these reductions have been about ten per cent; and, as wages have been unusually high and the majority of the necessities of life unprecedentedly low, such a moderate reduction as this cannot inflict real hardship upon the laboring classes. At most it will only deprive them of a few of the luxuries and pleasures which can be beneficially dispensed with. Moreover, the reductions in wages will put many manufacturers on a better basis for meeting foreign competition when a general reduction of the tariff is in order, and thus in the long run establish them upon a firmer foundation. Much of the fear about tariff revision is wholly unnecessary, for revenue necessities will prevent any radical changes, and few appear to be contemplated except in the woolen and iron schedules. Uncertainty will do more harm than the actual changes, and business men will do well to impress upon their Representatives at Washington the necessity of exercising all reasonable dispatch in arriving at a decision concerning what shall be done, giving ample time for adjustment to the new conditions. This would immensely lessen present anxiety about the tariff question.

A GENTLEMAN who has traveled all over the State of Pennsylvania selling goods, at a store in Bellefonte a few days ago, said that he found that eighth-tenths of the business men of the State did not think that the Sherman law had anything to do with the present stagnation in business. That it was the fear of tariff reduction that business men were afraid of. He did not think that the repeal of the Sherman law would improve the times although, he said, I am not in favor of free silver, unless the silver dollar is made worth a dollar.

FOUNTAIN HEAD OF STRENGTH.

When we recollect that the stomach is the grand laboratory in which food is transformed into the secretions which furnish vigor to the system after entering and enriching the blood; that it is, in short, the fountain head of strength, it is essential to keep this important supplying machine in order, and to restore it to activity when it becomes inactive. This Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does most effectually, seasonably regulating and reinforcing digestion, promoting due action of the liver and bowels. Strength and quietude of the nerves depend in great measure upon thorough digestion. There is no nervine tonic more highly esteemed by the medical fraternity than the Bitters. Physicians also strongly commend it for chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, sick headache, and want of appetite and sleep. Take a wineglassful three times a day.

The Van Alen appointment still hangs fire in committee and there it ought to hang. The controversy has been long and somewhat excited, but the New York *Recorder* sums it all up in this manner:

Who put up cash to boom reform
And keep the Mugwump nestegg warm?
Who's shivering now before the storm?
Van Alen!

Who gave 50,000 plunks
To get a choice of nice, soft bunks?
Who's strapping down his steamer trunks?
Van Alen!

Who wears his monocle all day,
And will not let it get away,
E'n when he says his "Now I Lay?"
Van Alen!

Who eats spaghetti, studies Dante,
Rides 'round Newport in a volanto
And drinks his fill of sour Chianti?
Van Alen!

If President Cleveland did not appoint Van Alen for his contribution, what did he appoint him for? His monocle?

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A Sherlock Holmes.

During the assizes held in a Southern city the court was crowded to its utmost capacity, while an impatient mass of swaying humanity outside awaited the verdict. It was a case of phenomenal interest. Two young fellows of good birth, companions since childhood, had set themselves to earn fame and fortune, or the latter at least, in their place; Albert Musgrave as an artist, Herbert Gadson as a doctor. Their love for each other was brotherly—yet love was the gulf which separated them. Both had been fascinated with the charms of a sunny-haired, bright eyed, laughing picture of beauty. Her admirers were legion, but her favors were pretty equally bestowed between Musgrave and Cadson.

One morning people were horrified with a report of a murder, Musgrave had been shot in his studio. A revolver was found on the table a few inches from the dead body. The bullet, which after passing through his head had lodged in the wall opposite, exactly fitted the chamber, and was precisely similar to the others which the revolver contained. Both revolver and catridges were proved to have been bought by Cadson within twenty-four hours of the murder. He was known to have been at the house about the time the crime had been committed. All these things he fully admitted. Only one fact he denied, but this was the evidence that chiefly condemned him.

Edna Dysart, the charmer, through jealousy of whom he was supposed to have committed the murder swore to seeing him close to the house; indeed, she had spoken to him, but he strangely enough had passed her, refusing to speak. The general evidence against him was so overwhelming that there could be no doubt of the issue. The prisoner had condemned himself by his own admission, yet he emphatically asserted his innocence.

The eventful day of the trial came. Counsel had labored for and against. The judge had summed up the points of the case; the jury retired to consider. The breathless hush of suspension was oppressive. The angel of death seemed almost visible. Presently the door opened. Twelve men entered and solemnly took their seats.

"Gulity or not guilty?"

"Guilty!"

A piercing shriek, awful from its burden of agony rang through the court, and Edna's unconscious form was borne out.

For the first time the prisoner quailed. All through the trial he had behaved with almot callous coolness. Her voice unmaned him. He buried his face in his hands, groaning aloud and trembling violently. With an effort he regained his manly bearing.

When asked if he had any reason to state why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he drew himself up, and in a firm, clear voice said,—

"To-day my words have an empty sound; one day they will have great power, though they will come back from the cold depths of the tomb. I am innocent. No man will believe me. I speak for the future, because I believe an Avenging Justice, with unerring and irresistible aim, will bring truth to light. Then I wish you to remember my words. Then Herbert Cadson, who now stands with the shameful curse of a murderer on his head, will have the halo of a martyr."

The sentence of death was passed, the judge's voice being scarcely audible amidst women's sobs. One person alone seemed unaffected. With the quiet demeanor of a hero, Herbert folded his arms to receive his doom without a quiver. To the last momentous words, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul!" he responded with a firm but reverent Amen."

* * * * *

Mr. Carter, Herbert's solicitor, was disturbed in his office by a young lady whom he at first failed to recognize as Edna. What a marvelous change! Her haggard face, large eyes looking larger from their sunken sockets, the fierce, determined expression on her face, made the old lawyer betray his surprise in spite of himself. Was this the airy, smiling creature of a few days ago? She had aged years. He invited her to a seat, then inquired the object of her visit.

"To free Herbert Cadson. He is innocent, and I have discovered the culprit." The lawyer looked at her but did not speak. "Perhaps you think me mad. Well, I have not been far from it. While you men have pitied him and wondered, I, a weak woman, have worked."

"Have you any evidence for your statement?"

"Ample. The murderer has a foot two inches longer than Herbert's. He wore a pair of old goloshes with a cut across the left sole. Herbert never possessed such things. On that night he wore a light suit; the other fellow wore a dark tweed suit with a red thread, rather a peculiar kind of a material, lighter in weight and much cheaper."

"How in the name of all that is rational did you learn this?"

"Thereby hangs my tale. I believed Herbert to be innocent. Common sense told me crime always leaves a trace for those who have eyes to see. No one ever sought. They were satisfied with superficial appearances Knowing the landlord, I obtained permission to see the house. I searched for hours without success. I was yielding to despair and wondered back into the garden. Suddenly Fido capered about me with something in his mouth. It was a handkerchief. I took it. A glance made my heart stop—blood stains. I examined the handkerchief as a forlorn digger would gold dust. It was a woman's. It was marked 'P. H., Number four.' I recognized it and knew the owner. I smelt it. What a peculiar scent. I renewed my search with vigor. It was evident that the criminal had escaped by the back gate. Reviving hope fired me. Inch by inch I scrutinized doors, walls, windows, anything and everything large and small. For three days I hunted unceasingly.

"My total discoveries were some threads of cloth torn off while squeezing through a small window, blood stains on the sash arising from a cut with a rusty nail in the wood, footprints on the ground beneath the window. The ground was soft enough to receive an impression. Very close examination revealed a peculiar imprint with a cut across. An inspiration dawned upon me—goloshes! From these links how should I form a chain? First, the handkerchief. I went to Laycock's, the chemist. He ransacked his shop but could not find me a scent like it. I shot an arrow at a venture and said,—

"You sold some to Miss Harvey, I think?"

"Oh, yes; I know now, I got that especially for her. I am sorry I have none left."

"I reeled out of the shop. I was on the track. 'P. H., were Priscilla Harvey's initials; this was her handkerchief. I went straight to her house. During my stay I feigned losing my handkerchief. She lent me the exact counterpart of the one I had found save that it was marked 'Number seven.' I twitted her that I knew she was in the habit of lending her handkerchiefs to gentlemen. She laughed and blushed. I bantered her into confession. She had never lent but one. She told me to whom. I involuntarily jumped from my chair, but had enough self-control to recover myself, pretending I had assumed astonishment.

"Now I had fairly run down my game. How should I get into his house? Providence aided me. You are an old man, and have known me from infaucy, so I can speak freely to you. At one time he paid me such attention that I had to ignore him. I knew his landlady well, a garrulous old dame. I fear that I am naturally wicked, for my plan was formed immediately. Entice him with softest words and all your resources of fascination. From him and the old woman you will learn and obtain all.

"I succeeeded beyond my wildest hope. I need not weary you with the details. By dint of coaxing and presents I induced the old dame to let me do as I pleased. I talked to her of Herbert till her head was turned. Then I made her my confidante I wanted to make her lodger a pair of slippers without his knowledge. She offered me a pair to measure. No. I knew he had a pair of goloshes somewhere. Could I steal them for a day or two? We searched togother. Buried in a corner of the wardrobe I found a pair, I turned them up. There was a cut across the sole of the left foot. I trembled so violently I nearly let them drop. I took them to Musgrave's house; they fitted the prints exactly. I have had the scrapings of the sole of the foot print analyzed by the chemist, who says they are idential.

I have traced the suit of clothes, and can prove the purchaser and date of purchase. But one thing remains undone. I swore I saw Herbert three minutes after the murder close to the back the of house. As Herbert is dark and the culprit is light he must have disguised himself, which proves design. A local hair dresser says he lent the same man some wigs, whiskers, and so on, for private theatricals. Certainly no private thertricals have taken place, while he had them before he returned them after the date of the murder, so they were in his possession then. Concerning the deed itself, you know Herbert swore he left the revolver with Musgrave an hour before."

"You astound me, a girl like you, with such acuteness! It passes my comprehension."

"Don't you think I have good grounds for his arrest?"

"Certainly. Who is he?"

"Mr. Satley, the curate."

Mr. Carter fairly leaped from his chair with an irreverent expression of surprise. It took him some little time to subside into his usual calm. Then he sent for the inspector of police, putting all details into his possession. Two hours after the officer returned to Mr. Carter'ssanctum with a somewhat gloomy face.

"It is all over, Mr. Carter."

"What, has he confessed?"

"Yes, in words and action. I was going up to Mr. Satley's house when I saw him coming. He was in a great hurry, carrying a portmanteau. This, with his face, made me think he knew we were after him. Miss Edna was very smart, but she should have consulted us before she took those goloshes. Women are so impulsive. Well I followed him. As I expected, he went to the railway station. I touched him and advised him not to buy a ticket as he would waste his money. He turned paler than Hamlet's ghost.

'God help me! I was mad. It was all her, he said, in a quivering voice. 'Please do not handcuff me,' he implored.

"Very well, Mr. Satley," I replied.

Just then the shriek of an express whistle made me start. He dropped his bag and dashed across the platform, I after him. He won the race. I lost a prisoner. He jumped clean on the buffers, which hurled him off like a football, over and over. His body is lying at the mortuay now.

* * * * *

Every cloud has a silver lining. The sunshine of this narrative is seen in two faces which reflect the joy of love united, so nearly destroyed by shame and death.

A Woman's Letter.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"If any one wants to know how good your medicine is, just refer them to me.

"I was so low, people thought I never could get well again.

"The trouble was in my womb, causing bearing-down and severe backache. I was so nervous and irritable my people could hardly live with me. Sometimes I would almost fall down, I was so dizzy, and how I did lie awake nights! I thought I should go crazy!

"But now all that is changed, and I am a well woman. I owe all to *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* Now, when I do not feel just right, I take a bottle of your medicine and a box of your pills. They never fail."
—*Mrs. L. Travis, Thurlow, Pa.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

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Here is a specimen of the contents of one of the issues of this wonderful musical publication. Every month a complete change, making at the end of the year the most comprehensive and complete musical library to be obtained anywhere.

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INSTRUMENTAL.

La Guitare.
Storm and Rain Gavotte.
Dance of the Gnomes.
Please, Another Waltz.

VOCAL.

Farewell, Oh, Farewell.
The Song My Mother Sang.
The Wild Rosebud.

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Means 384 pages of music and twelve fine portraits. We want our friends to be careful of each number, to bind it and preserve it, as duplicate copies may soon be a thing of the past If you will bind the Echo you will have the finest selection of popular vocal and instrumental music that could be bought for any price. It will be a constant source of pleasure and delight to you.

We take great pleasure in making the announcement that by a special arrangement made with the New York Musical Echo we can send the REPUBLICAN and this popular musical magazine one year for a little more than the price of the Musical Echo. The price of the REPUBLICAN is $1.50 and the Musical Echo $1.50. Both may be had one year for $2.50.

Sample copies of the New York Musical Echo sent on receipt of 15 cents. Address

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

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J. J. LEJEAL,

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New York Musical Echo Co.,
Broadway Theatre Building, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned about one-half miles northwest of State College on August 27th, 1893, a large brown steer; no ear marks but with some white on breast, about four years old. Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animal away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM MCHATH.

No.-28-6-t.

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in the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a

FREE CUP

of delicious, refreshing

BEEF TEA

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ACHE

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V23 N27 tf

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RAILROADS.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	WESTWARD A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25 4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29 4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31 4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42 4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45 4 45
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54 4 00
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02 4 57
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09 4 15
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18 5 15
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28 5 25
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 38 5 38
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 43 5 43
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51 5
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00 5
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09 5
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17 6
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26 6
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29 6
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32 6
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38 6
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43 6
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 48 6
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55 6

STATIONS	Dis	EASTWARD A.M	P.M	P.M
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 5
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 34
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 19	4 19	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	32.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 49	9 00
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 15
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 39
Beech Creek	45.9	10 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward Dis.		Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
P.M	A.M				
4 50	10 00	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 40
5 05	10 18	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7 Penns. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 21	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 26	10 46	12.3 Marengo f	13.3	8 48	4 01
5 32	10 52	13.5 Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 55
5 39	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
5 52	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58	3 19
6 25	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec. 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.35 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Dis. Westward				Eastward		
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
.0	5.45	2 00	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	4 55
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.00	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.23	2.17	Biehl f		8.52	4.39
6.8	6.28	2.22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4.35
10.7	6.37	2.31	MIFFLINBURG		8.38	4.27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4.22
15.2	6.47	3.41	Swengle f		8.27	4 17
16.1	7.50	3.48	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.7	7.27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7.31	3.23	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
35.6	7.38	4 30	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7.45	4.37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7.55	4 47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4 55	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4.01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8.23	4.15	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8.2	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.3	8.32	4.22	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
63.9	8.47	4.36	Pleasant Gap f		6.28	2 23
65.2	8.50	4.40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8.55	4.45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2.15

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Aen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD							WESTWARD					
12	10	8	1	2			1	3	7	9	11	
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar	Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm	
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40		
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45		
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48		
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51		
6 19		3 35		8 49	Lluns	6 47		10 46		4 54		
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56		
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00		
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03		
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05		
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 16	5 10		
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 12	5 12		
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale		7 19		5 16			
	5 43		8 12		Mattern		7 24		5 20			
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown		7 29		5 25			
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank		7 35		5 30			
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24		
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27		
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30		

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 20 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 30 a m
"	" William'port "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	" Harrsburg "	12 10 p m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15 p m
"	" Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 15 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days.	11 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10 p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia daily	4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 a m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'ves Phila. week days	4 35 p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 55 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport.	10 40 p m
Rochester Exp.	leaves Phila. w'k d's	9 20 p m
"	" Harrisb'g	12 30 a m
"	" arrives Williamsp't	3 25 a m
Williamsp't	" leaves Phila. Sun. only	2 25 p m
"	" Harrisb'g	5 25 p m
"	" arrives Williamsp't	8 35 p m
	EASTWARD.	
Sea Shore Express	l'ves L Haven w	7 15 a m
"	" Jersey Shore.	7 41 a m
"	" Wms'port	8 15 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	" Phila	3 00 a m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane week days	6 30 a m
"	" Renovo	10 20 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie daily	3 25 p m
"	" Renovo	10 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	11 25 p m
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 22 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
EXP. NO. 6	leaves Erie	7 25 a m
"	" Kane	11 10 a m
"	" leaves Renovo	4 45 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	10 05 p m
"	" Philadelphia	4 25 a m
WMS'PORT EXP.	l'v's Wms'port	8 25 a m
"	" arrives at Harrisburg	6 10 a m
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10 20 a m
Philada. Accom.	leaves Williamsp't	4 00 p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 30 p m
"	" arrives Philada. at	10 35 p m

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. N. N; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V. R. R.

ISON Passenger Agent

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Four inches	11	17	25
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Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

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DAVID NEWLIN FELL of Philadelphia.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
S. M. JACKSON, of Armstrong county.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN F. HARTER, of Millheim.

FOR TREASURER,
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JNO. D. WAGNER, of Gregg Twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WM. H. SNYDER, of Liberty.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro.	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J P Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg "	1 W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
" "	2 Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
" "	3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Moshannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Phillip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbrook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	"
Gregg " N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg " S P	John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg " E P	Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines " E P	Chas Bressler	Fleuler
Halees " W P	James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard " N	G Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion " E	F Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Golmen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Alexander Miller	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	Alfred Lucas	SnowShoe
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

A FIERCE FIGHT AT BELLWOOD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company and the little borough of Bellwood, which is seven miles east of Altoona, are having a lively fight at present. The cause is due to the borough authorities endeavoring to lay water pipes under the tracks of the railroad company, and they had everything in readiness to do the tunnelling last Saturday night, and had secured the services of a number of coal miners to tunnel under the tracks. An abundance of timber for supports of the road bed had been provided, but before they were aware a force of railroad laborers appeared on the scene and began to dig ditches parallell with the tracks at either side, also to run a tunnel under the tracks at the point where the borough people desired to cross, the intention being to fill all three with water. The borough people brought out the fire company, who commenced playing on the railroad contingent, driving them from their work. The latter then began to flourish revolvers, and stones flew thick as hail, but no one was hurt. The Chief Burgess of the town ordered all parties to quit work. The railroad company have landed a large force of men to take care of their interests until an injunction on the borough authorities is issued restraining them from accomplishing their purpose.

SOVEREIGN.

Humphreys' Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the world.

CONSCIENCE AND REMORSE.

From the Punxsutawney Spirit.]

Every man has within him a hell or a heaven. He may have a little of both, but the kind of a man he is depends upon the proportions. You need not fear hell unless you have it in your heart, and he who has it is already damned. Wickedness is torture. To do evil means misery. No man can escape the consequences of his acts. Violate a law of nature, ignorantly or otherwise, and you are sure to suffer. There is no such thing as reprieve or pardon for that.

Do you wish good county government? Then vote for Harter, for Sheriff; Comley, for Treasurer; Strohm and Riddle, for Commissioners; Holmes, for Recorder; Rickard, for Register; Dorworth and Wagner, for Auditors; Tobin, for Coroner; Snyder, for Surveyor. All good men and the sure winning ticket.

THE LOWEST RATE OF THE YEAR TO CHICAGO VIA PENNSYLNANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S COACH EXCURSIONS.

At a recent meeting the rate to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad was definitely decided upon, and will hold good during the remaining excursions of the people's popular coach series: $18.00 from New York, $17.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and proportionately low rates from other points on the company's division and branches. These rates are the lowest that have yet been authorized, and their ultimate legality has been brought about mainly through the efforts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The remaining dates on which this remarkable rate will apply are October 11th, 17th, and 21st, from New York and Philadelphia, and 7th, 14th and 21st, from Baltimore and Washington, when trains will leave the several Eastern terminals fully and comfortably equipped with Pennsylvania standard coaches, and all taking advantage of these exceptional opportunities are assured of being amply cared for in transit. The arriving time in Chicago, early the next afternoon, is on equality with the fast express trains' schedule, and affords sufficient time for a selection of accommodations for the stay in Chicago.

The immense volume of travel now directing itself toward the World's Fair, and rapidly approaching termination of the Exposition influence the company to place every inducement possible before the public. There could be no better way devised to encourage visits to the most marvelously gorgeous exhibition the people of this generation have ever seen.

A COOL SCENE.

[Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.]

An entrancing engraving of a boating party occupies the first page of July Womankind, published in Springfield, Ohio. The pictures are all of high grade. The paper is devoted to the interests of women and home, and seems to judiciously combine fiction, fashion, art culture, care of household and children, hints for business women, etc., while also dealing with the upward progress of women, particularly as shown at the World's Fair.

It is stated that Womankind does not advocate woman's suffrage, but regards it as a problem worthy of the widest discussion. The paper seems to us non-sectarian and non-partisan, recording news, facts and experience helpful to all women, and we advise the ladies to send for a free sample copy. The price, 50 cents a year.

Vote for D. Newlin Fell and Samuel M. Jackson, for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer, respectively.

IT'S A CURIOUS WOMAN

who can't have confidence in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is a tonic for tired-out womanhood, a remedy for all its peculiar ills and ailments — and if it doesn't help you, there's nothing to pay.

What more can you ask for, in a medicine?

The "Prescription" will build up, strengthen, and invigorate the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. In "female complaints" of every kind and in all chronic weaknesses and derangements, it's the *only guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired-out or suffering woman, she'll have her money back.

Nothing urged in its place by a dealer, though it may be better for him to *sell*, can be "just as good" for you to *buy*.

IT CURES CATARRH in the Head—perfectly and permanently—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Their Version Of It.

Each Tells The Whole Story In Her Own Way.

BUT BOTH DISCLOSE THE PLAIN UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

There is no getting Around Such Facts As These.

WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.—This is a small town, but often interesting happenings take place, even in a small town. This will be found interesting news.

Mrs. C. C. Town, a well-known resident of this place tells the following story:

"I was suffering terribly from nervousness," she says, caused by female weakness, kidney troubles and backache, and was so weak I could not walk across the room without help. The nerves of my eyes were so affected that I feared that I would lose my sight.

"I saw Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy recommended so highly that I thought I would try it. I had not taken but one bottle of this wonderful medicine before my eyes were cleared of their dull aching, and all other pains and aches left me.

"I grew stronger every day until I am now well and able to do my own work. I cannot do half justice in the praise of this medicine, and I give these facts for the benefit of others who are ailing."

MRS. C. C. TOWN.

Just over the state line in Champlain, N. Y., lives a lady widely known, Mrs. B. Wilson by name, who also tells an interesting story.

"I have been seriously afflicted," she says," with rheumatism for over 20 years and I did not think I could ever be cured.

"I have taken only two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and am now taking the third, and I can truly say that I have not been so well and free from pain for twenty years.

"What induced me to use this remedy was seeing the wonderful cure it wrought in my husband—it saved his life.

"I feel it my duty therefore to tell the great benefits I have received from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and to advise all who are ailing to try this wonderful medicine.

MRS. B. WILSON.

"I have the most unbounded confidence in the curative powers of Dr. Greene's nervura blood and nerve remedy."

Take this medicine now if you are not feeling just right, if you are weak, nervous, run down in health and strength; if you do not sleep well nights, and if you wake mornings tired and unrefreshed with little or no appetite for breakfast. Take it for headache, backache, constipation, stomach, liver or kidney complaints. It is purely vegetable and harmless. Druggists sell it for $1.00

It should not be classed with ordinary patent medicines, for it is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the wellknown and successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted free in any case, personally or by letter.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FROM whisperings heard in the past few days, there is disaffection in certain quarters of the democratic camp. All republicans need to insure victory is good work and a full vote on election day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OLD VET RUMINATES.

[Written Especially for THE GALESBURG GRAPHIC by a Member of Post 45, G. A. R.]

Warm, well yes this is a comfortably warm day, but I was thinking as you spoke that just thirty years ago this third day of July, the weather was fully as warm as to-day, and the situation several degrees less comfortable. You see this is the thirtieth anniversary of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and a great charge it was. There are marked experiences in the life of every man; scenes he passes through that can never be forgotten. I have several of these memory marks, and as the years roll around I enjoy recalling them.

Our division reached the battle-field on the afternoon of the second of July after a forced march of twenty-four hours, during which we rested but two hours on the way and for about an hour before we went into the fight. The first and second divisions of our corps (the fifth) had been engaged and driven back, and as we reached the summit of Little Round Top, the rebels were just ready to capture the battery stationed a few rods down the slope. Our brigade drawn up in close column by regiments charged down the hill deploying as we went and drove back the enemy effectually for that day.

We remained on the front line until the close of the battle, and had a very good view of the famous charge. After the artillery duel which commenced just at two o'clock and lasted for two long hours of probably the most terrific artillery firing ever heard on this continent, we saw, about a mile to our right, three lines of the enemy charge out from the woods on Seminary Hill and across the intervening open fields, straight up to the centre of the Union lines.

It was a magnificent sight to see those fifteen thousand make that historic charge. Every nerve was wrought up to the highest pitch as we carefully watched that movement, for its like will never again be seen in the world's history. See, on they go until, from our standpoint, the two lines become lost one in the other, and we can scarce distinguish friend from foe. Fifty thousand muskets rend the air. Cannon shriek and roar like fiends incarnate as they hurl their double charges of grape into the ranks of Pickett's men. Mortal man cannot stand long amidst such a cyclone of death. Ten minutes of awful fighting. Ten minutes when human lives were wiped out faster than one could count them. Ten minutes when the life of the republic hung on evenly balanced scales. Ten minutes when pages of history were wrought out in a death struggle between steel, lead, fire flesh, bones, brain, blood and brawn in disciplined confusion. Then we saw from our vantage ground at the foot of Little Round Top men falling back in groups of six, a dozen, a score, a hundred. Then all was over. Where is the magnificent army which swept across the open space with such veteran firmness, but comparatively a few minutes ago? Whole companies wiped out, regimental and brigade organizations broken up and demoralized and their gallant leaders, Pettigrew, Armisted Garnet and others, dead or dying.

No, I hardly ever talk about Gettysburg, for there seems to be no one to talk to who knows anything about it. More than one hundred thousand men witnessed that charge, but I rarely ever meet a man who was there. The generation who fought out the war seems to be passing away and as one recalls these exciting times a feeling of loneliness seems to come over him.

And this reminds old Vet that a great deal is being said on the subject of pensions that might better be left unsaid. When the war closed the ex-soldier composed about one-fifth of the voting population of the country. He was then an important factor in politics. The soldier cast aside his arms and accoutrements when the war closed and in the main entered the industrial ranks, and contributed of his energies toward paying off the immense National debt. At that time the interest account was about the same annually that the pension account is now, only that the interest was payable in gold which was worth on an average for the ten years following a premium of fifty per cent. I cannot remember of ever hearing a soldier complain because he was taxed on almost everything he used for himself or his family to pay this gold interest on the government debt to the men who loaned their money to carry on the war. Things seem to have changed since the war, and unpleasantly too for the old soldier. The pension account is now about what the interest account was then, and the interest has been reduced, by paying off the principal, to about what the pension account was at that time; made up as it was almost entirely of pensions of the survivors of the Mexican and other wars. The voting power of the ex-soldier is now only about one-sixteenth of the whole, and thus it cuts but little figure as a factor in politics. The population of the country has increased over fifty per cent, while the wealth is more than four fold greater. The new generation which has grown up since the war, and the ten million foreigners who have found a home on our shores know little and care less about the old soldier. The heroes of the 60's who fought more than two thousand battles, who marcheded thousands of miles through storm and sleet, heat and cold, through rain and sunshine, whose comrades died by thousands and hundreds of thousands by the bullet, by fever, by exposure, by starvation in rebel prison pens, who faced the battle and the storm when duty called—these heros of the 60's are branded as bummers, dead beats and coffee coolers in the 90's. The miserable pittance of a pension is declared to be a burden on the country and the unforgiven crime is that the pensioner did not leave his bones on the battlefield instead of accepting a pension for his disabilities.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LAW GOVERNING THACTION ENGINES.

The season is here for the traction engine and it is well to remind owners and others of the law governing them on the roads. "Every engine propelled by steam must have a man at least 300 yards ahead of the engine to warn persons riding or driving upon any public road of the fact that the engine is coming, and also to 'assist' in the 'management' of any horse or horses that may require his assistance to control."

It also requires the engines to run "as far as practicable to the sides of the road to remain stationary until said horse or horses have passed to a safe distance, in meantime making as little noise as possible with the steam." The penalty for failing to comply with the law is a fine of $10 and costs. The law further requires the man in charge of the engine to have a printed copy posted on his engine under the one of $10.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE MAN WHO WON'T PAY THE PRINTER.

May he be shod with lightning and compelled to wander over gunpowder.

May he have sore eyes and a chestnut burr for an eye stone.

May he never be permitted to kiss a handsome woman.

May 643 nightmares trot races over his stomach every night.

May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing-lines break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies, and his sauce seasoned with spiders.

May he never strike oil, and be continually blest with nothing.

May his friend run off with his wife, and his children take the whooping-cough.

May his cattle die of murrain, and his hogs destroy his garden.

May the famine-stricken ghost of an editor's baby haunt his slumbers, and hiss murderer in his dreaming ears.

May his cows give sour milk, and churn rancid butter. In short——

May his daughter marry a one-eyed editor, his business go to ruin, and he go to —the Legislature. Amen.

Hood's Cures

Sophie McKeldin

When 7 years old began to be troubled with eczema on the head, causing intense itching and burning, and affecting her eyes. Her mother testifies: "We gave her six bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and she is entirely well. I have taken it myself for that tired feeling and it does me great good." MRS. WILLIAM MCKELDIN, 404 stockholm St., Baltimore, Md. Get **Hood's**

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25 cents.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Oct. 3rd. 1893.

Bank Charter, No. 459.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$324,514.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	7,282.28
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc	11,797.00
Due from approved reserve agents	26,304.60
Due from other National Banks	166.58
Due from State Banks and bankers	10,257.36
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	30,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,082.49
Premium on U. S. Bonds	650.00
Checks and other cash items	2,208.90
Bills of other Banks	1,165.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	192.46
Specie	49,699.00
Legal-tender notes	41,554.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,125.00
Total	$733,908.86

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	65,000.00
Undivided profits	15,695.54
National Bank notes outstanding	22,500.00
Individual deposits subject to ch'k	273,258.86
Time certificates of deposit	237,925.43
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,765.19
Due to other National Banks	14,363.94
Total	$733,908.86

State of Penna., County of Centre, SS.:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of oct., 1893. W. F. REEDER, N. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
E. C. HUMES,
A. G. CURTIN, } Directors.
GEO. F. HARRIS,

—Misses Lizzie Smith, Lizzie Allen, Josie Willard and Mr. Edward McGinley will represent Bellefonte at the State Epworth League convention in Williamsport next week.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

—Don't fail to read the inside pages of the REPUBLICAN. They are always filled with interesting reading matter.

Stop wasting your money on Tobacco and Opium. Brace up! Be a man! Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets will cure you. All leading druggists sell them.

MRS. HELEN E. SELDEN.

Ladies, Read This!

DEATH AND DISEASE BAFFLED!!

A Wonderful Escape!

LYNN, MASS.,

Gentlemen:—I have been an invalid for over seven years. At first **Kidney Trouble** caused such a weakness in my back that I was **THE unable to do my work standing up.** I rapidly run down until disease peculiar to my sex fastened upon me, and **LIFE BECAME A TORTURE,** such as only those afflicted as I was can know. Compelled to **sit** or **lie down** all the time—to stand upon my feet for **twenty minutes** at a time was a **torture unspeakable.** The TERRIBLE **DRAGGING DOWN SENSATION** would send such a feeling to my brain that I would be **KIND** almost **INSANE.** My nervous system weakened until the **SLIGHTEST NOISE** would nearly **DRIVE ME WILD.** A **Nervous Headache** was my constant visitant. I tried the various Compounds **THAT** and Prescriptions so much advertised, but obtained no relief. My Physician at last told me **I COULD NEVER GET WELL.**

Last March I got a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. I thought the first bottle help **CURES** ed me a little. I have used **nine bottles** of SARSAPARILLA and four bottles of DANA'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS, **and find myself able to do all the hard work in a family of four.**

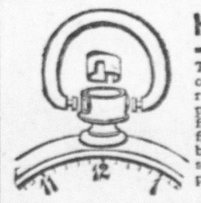
I AM NEARLY WELL. Can stand upon my feet and work all day without suffering. God alone knows how grateful I am. I wish all suffering as I was knew of your **Great Remedy.**

Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN E. SELDEN.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast. Maine.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark——

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost.

A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

D. P Shuey and George Woods In re-Petition to satisfy Mortgage in Book "F" page 7 given by Hannah Woods to John Brown Feb. 22 A D 1886.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co.

No. 24 Nov. T. 1893.

And now, Sept. 4. 1893, the within petition read and considered and it appearing to the Court that the legal presumption of payment of said mortgage exists from the lapse of time and no satisfaction appears of record, and that said mortgaged premises are situated in Centre County. The Court direct the Sheriff of Centre County to serve a notice on the holder or holders of said mortgage if they be found in Centre County and if be not found in said County of Centre, then the said Sheriff shall give public notice as aforesaid in one or more newspapers published in said County once a week for four weeks successively prior to the next term of Court requiring said parties to appear and make answer

BY THE COURT.

Certified from record Sept. 4. 1893.

W. F. SMITH.
Prothy.

39 4t

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **three times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Business of a Week in the National Legislature.

THE TUCKER REPEAL BILL PASSED.

The House Disposes of the Elections Law Repealer by an Overwhelming Majority—The Vote Was Strictly a Party One. Populists Joined With the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Two of the most eloquent and exciting speeches that have been made in the senate chamber since the debate on the silver purchase repeal bill began were delivered yesterday by Democratic southern senators—Butler, of South Carolina, and Blackburn, of Kentucky. Each speech lasted about two hours, and each speaker had large and sympathetic audiences, both on the floor and in the galleries. They were both against the repeal bill, and in favor of such a compromise as would result in the permanent establishment of bimetallism. Mr. Call, of Florida, also spoke in opposition to repeal.

In the house Mr. Compton, of Maryland, made a strong constitutional argument against the federal elections law, but he was listened to by a mere handful of representatives. Mr. Lane, of Illinois, received little more attention when he spoke in the same line. Mr. Sweet, of Idaho, criticised President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The senate devoted six hours to executive business yesterday, spending but fifteen minutes in open session. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the rules, providing that a paired senator, on yea and nay vote, shall be entered on the journal and counted as present for the purpose of constituting a quorum. The nominations of Mr. J. J. Van Alen, to be ambassador to Italy, and of Mr. R. E. Preston, to be director of the mint, were favorably reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill. It adopts the bill as it passed the house, strikes out the Voorhees declaration favoring bimetallism and adds to the house bill a provision for the free coinage of silver of American production—the difference between the metal price of the silver and its money value when coined to be retained by the treasury as seigniorage, and this seigniorage to be sold for gold—either at home or abroad—the gold received for it to be kept in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining the parity between the two metals.

Not even the earnest manner of Mr. Cummings, of New York, could awaken the house yesterday from the lethargy into which it seems to have fallen. There was no increase in the attendance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—On Wednesday the crucial test is to be made in the senate—that is, if a sufficient number of senators respond by that date to Mr. Voorhees' summons to insure the attendance of a quorum. In that case the effort will be made to bring the silver repeal bill to a final vote by sitting continuously, the purpose being to tire out the opponents of the bill. If plans of the repealers are successful the bill will probably come to a vote before the close of the week. But if the silver men succeed in an attempt to break a quorum and force an adjournment at any stage of the proceedings they are confident that the senate will be obliged to pass a compromise measure or allow the entire repeal proposition to fail.

After the bill to repeal the federal election laws has been disposed of in the house, as, under the pending order it will be tomorrow, it is expected that the McCreary bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese registration and restriction act will be given the right of way.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The session of the senate yesterday was given up entirely to considering the Sherman act. Some of the most impassioned speeches made since the opening of the debate took place on Mr. Wolcott's resolution instructing the finance committee to put into legislative form the bimetallic declaration of policy contained in the Voorhees substitute. Mr. Wolcott criticized the president for his letter to Governor Northern, of Georgia, characterizing it as "intrusive, offensive and unfitting the relations that should exist between the legislative and executive departments of the government." Mr. Voorhees made the resolution the ground work of a speech defending the repeal bill. The Wolcott resolution was finally sent to the calendar, and the repeal bill proper taken up. In the house the debate on the federal elections bill closed and the voting began today. At no time during the discussion has there been much attention given to speakers on either side of the question. Even the last day of the discussion was not productive of much interest. The house Democratic caucus last night, after a discussion of two hours, unanimously adopted a resolution that the Tucker bill should be passed, and on that measure the vote is now being taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The house yesterday passed by the overwhelming majority of yeas 201, nays 100, the Tucker bill to repeal the federal election laws. The Republicans had intended to refrain from voting on the final passage, but when the Democrats mustered 183 votes on the first amendment proposed they saw that it was absolutely impossible to break a quorum and yielded as gracefully as might be. The vote was strictly a party one; but the third party men joined with the Democrats.

There were two speeches delivered on the repeal bill, the first by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and the second by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. Mr. McPherson's speech was in support of the bill. He declared it to be his belief (which was shared, he thought, by two-thirds of the people of the United States who had any opinion on the subject) that the Sherman law was the main cause, the true cause, the only visible cause, of the business troubles of the country.

Mr. Cockrell's speech was in continuation of the one which he began Monday, and was directed against the pending bill. He ridiculed the idea of the Sherman law having any influence in bringing about the financial panic, and attributed it rather to the legislation to establish gold monometalism in European countries and in the United States. But as international bimetallism, in his opinion, was an impossibility, a mere dream, as impracticable as a universal language. He spoke for five hours, and had not then come to an end of his speech. The house bill to repeal the election laws was received during the day.

Ex-Treasurer McCurtain's Shortage.

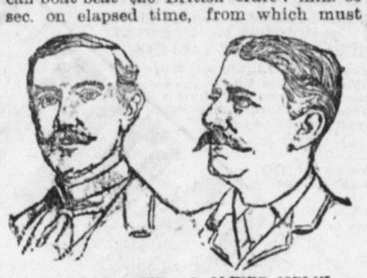
TUSKAHOMA, I. T., Oct. 11.—Ex-Treasurer Green McCurtain's shortage has turned out to be nearly double what was first supposed. The United States authorities have taken the matter in hand, and if he does not come up with the money at once he will be placed under arrest.

VIGILANT TWICE A WINNER.

She Defeats the English Cutter in Both Light and Heavy Breezes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The first of the international races for the America's cup, between Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie and the cup defender Vigilant, was sailed Saturday in a rather light breeze, and resulted in a victory for the American boat. The course was thirty miles to leeward and return.

The official figures show that the American boat beat the British craft 7 min. 36 sec. on elapsed time, from which must

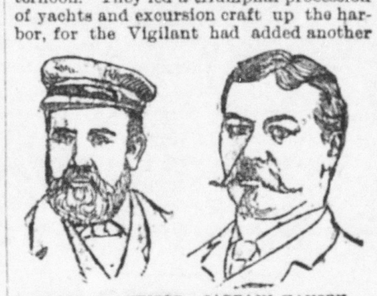


LORD DUNRAVEN. C. OLIVER ISELIN.

be deducted the allowance of 1 min. 48 sec. due the Valkyrie, and there is left the American the victor by 5 min. 48 sec.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Yesterday was Great Britain's day so far as weather for a yacht race was concerned, and Lord Dunraven and all of the crew of the rakish black cutter were happy when they went down the bay in the morning.

C. Oliver Iselin and the gallant crew of the white cup defender were the happy ones when the yachts came back in the afternoon. They led a triumphal procession of yachts and excursion craft up the harbor, for the Vigilant had added another



CAPTAIN CRANFIELD. CAPTAIN HANSEN.

victory to her score. She had walked away from the Valkyrie in a wind that topped the seas with foam and drove clouds of spray over her weather bow.

The first of the international races was a run to leeward and return, and that of yesterday, the second in the series of three in five, was a triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to the leg. The cup defender gained 4 min. 45 sec. in the first ten miles tacking to the windward, 4 min. 12 sec. in the second ten mile run, and 3 min. and 26 sec. in the last ten miles. She crossed the line ahead of the Valkyrie 12 min. 23 sec., actual time. The Valkyrie was over two miles astern when the Vigilant finished.

ENGLISH MINERS MAY RESUME.

The Owners Willing to Open the Pits at the Present Reduction.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Federation of Coal Mine Owners, at a meeting in Derby, decided that it was impossible for the masters to acquiesce in the proposition adopted at Monday's conference of mayors that work be resumed at the old wages and that an endeavor be made afterward to settle the dispute.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the owners, while holding that the state of trade warrants a reduction of 25 per cent., are desirous of terminating the distress and removing the deadlock, and are willing to open the pits on the 16th at the present reduction of 14 per cent., to reinstate the men as far as possible, and to meet delegates of the miners at an early date, with the view of trying to establish a tribunal of conciliation, empowered to deal with future wage questions.

The owners also adopted a vote of thanks to the mayors, in deference to whom they say they make this concession to the men.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—The executive committee of the Belgian Miners' federation met at La Louviere and decided in favor of terminating the strike, the masters having granted satisfactory advances. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor then met in Charleroi and after a stormy debate, decided that work should be resumed at once.

Death on the Rail.

WHITING, Ind., Oct. 11.—Late yesterday afternoon train No. 2, of the Pennsylvania road, ran into an open switch, causing the engine, mail car and two Pullmans to leave the track. The dead are: Henry Warner, engineer; John Christie, fireman. The accident occurred just west of the One Hundred and Nineteenth street crossing. Three persons were injured, including the conductor, but none fatally. The fireman was buried beneath the engine and scalded to death by escaping steam.

Emma Goldman Convicted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The jury in the trial of Emma Goldman returned a verdict of guilty last evening. When the jury returned Miss Goldman's face was unusually pale, and her lips twitched nervously. She smiled half contemptuously when she heard the verdict, and Attorney Hall immediately arose. At his request the prisoner was remanded until Monday and a notice for a motion for a new trial was given. The offense for which she was convicted was attempting to incite to riot.

Ellison Sentenced for Five Years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Recorder Smythe yesterday sentenced Frank Ellison, who was convicted of assault in the second degree in having brutally beaten Broker William Henriques, to five years in Sing Sing at hard labor. The court overruled a motion for a new trial. Subsequently Judge Ingraham, of the supreme court, granted a stay of execution, pending appeal to that body for a new trial.

De Lesseps Rallies.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was reported to be in a moribund condition, rallied somewhat during the night, and is considerably stronger today. His physicians are surprised by his remarkable vitality. There is now thought to be no danger of immediate death, though the event cannot be far distant.

Sir Richard Visits Our Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The opening day of the October term of the supreme court attracted an unusually large and notable attendance of counsel and visitors yesterday. The "observed of all observers" was Sir Richard Webster, attorney general of England.

The Cashier Left but Sixteen Dollars.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—Experts yesterday opened the safe of the Bank of Huntingdon, and instead of finding a pile of money and securities just $16 was there. Nothing has been heard of Cashier Truslow.

A MONSTROUS THRONG.

Remarkable Gathering on Chicago Day at the Big Fair.

FULLY SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND

Passed Through the Gates and the Carriageways—The Record of the Paris Exposition Eclipsed by Hundreds of Thousands—Such a Crowd Never Seen Before.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Seven hundred thousand people—doubtless the greatest crowd that ever congregated—visited the World's fair yesterday, breaking the greatest one-day record at Paris by an overwhelming majority, completely smothering the "big day" figures of any other exposition ever held, and establishing a mark which, it is safe to predict, the present generation will never see attained.

When the morning sun, looking through a light mist, peeped over the white peristyle at 5 o'clock many people were nearing the different entrances to the grounds, and by the time the gates opened (6:30) fully 1,000 people beseiged each passage, eager for admission. From that hour until late in the afternoon there was a constant jam at every gate. The department of admission had an extra force on duty, and every turnstile was kept registering at its highest speed. Yet these facilities were inadequate, and at 1 o'clock Superintendent Tucker ordered every wagon gate opened, and stationed a corps of men at each to take tickets, relieving the pressure from without to a marked degree.

About 4 o'clock, when it was seen that the crowds had diminished sufficiently to permit of their successful handling by the regular entrances, the wagon gates were closed after 500,000 people had been admitted. To this vast army 181,000 were added in the next three hours. The glorious October weather and the grandness of Chicago day at the fair kept the crowds coming all afternoon and evening. A conservative estimate places the attendance for the day and night at 700,000. The official figures will not be given out before this afternoon, as the great mass of tickets has nearly swamped the department of admissions.

Previous to this ever memorable day the palm for large attendance rested with Independence day, July 4, when the attendance was 283,273. Other days notable for great crowds are: Illinois day, 243,951; Transportation day, 231,522; Polish day (last Saturday), 222,176; Knights of Honor day, 215,643; Pennsylvania day, 203,460; Railroad day, 202,376. The total number of paid admissions since the opening of the fair is 16,492,070. The greatest day at Paris was 397,150, and at Philadelphia 317,526.

During the afternoon there was a reunion of states, in which thousands of boys and girls took part, but the crowning glory of Anniversary Day was the procession of floats which entered the grounds at dark. The first one represented Chicago receiving all the nations of the earth. Then came the genius of music, followed by Chicago and its typical motto "I will," guided by Liberty. The most magnificent float in the entire procession was illustrative of Columbus at the court of Isabella. The characters of the float were assumed by the members of the Columbian club of Chicago. The last float in the procession was "Electra, the genius of electricity," drawn by eight horses. It was represented by enormous dragons, changing color from green to red, and lighted by 2,000 electric lights.

The display of fireworks on the lake front, adjoining the peristyle, exceeded in magnigcence any heretofore given in the United States, if not in the world. The special pieces were illustrative of old Fort Dearborn, the old city hall, Chicago welcoming the world, "Old Glory," carried by Baldwin, the aeronaut, into the Heavens.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The paid admissions at the fair on Chicago day were 713,646. Several accidents occurred in which many people were severely injured and others died. The following is a list of the dead: John Dryden, an employe of Pain's fireworks, killed in an explosion. Thomas Robertson, Fremont, Minn., struck by Lincoln avenue cable; taken to German hospital, where he died. Charles A. Clark, Buffalo, N. Y., struck by Madison street grip car; taken to the county hospital, where he died. James Malcolm, East Oakland, Cal., fell on steps of Intramural station; taken to Emergency hospital, where he died. Charles E. Willoughby, of Bedford, Pa., was among those slightly injured.

Starving Thousands.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—The news from every section stricken by the storm makes it safe to estimate the loss of life at 3,500, while millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed. Besides that thousands of people have been deprived of the means of making a livelihood. The situation is appalling, but New Orleans is doing all it can to relieve the thousands in want. Men, women and children are without food and clothing. It is a frequent thing to see little sufferers crying and begging piteously for something to eat.

Anarchist Pallas Executed.

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.—The anarchist Pallas, who attempted to kill Captain General De Campos with a dynamite bomb, and who succeeded in killing a civilian and seriously wounding several others, was executed at 10 o'clock this forenoon by shooting, standing with his back to the firing squad. He met death unflinchingly, and to the end declared his devotion to anarchy.

Sir John Abbott at Death's Door.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Sir John J. C. Abbott, ex-premier of Canada, lies very ill at his residence in this city, and it is expected that his life hangs by a mere thread. The ex-premier has been in delicate health for some time, but the exact nature of his present illness is kept a profound secret.

Executive Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Among the nominations sent to the senate by the president is the name of J. D. Hall, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Death of a Wesleyan Professor.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Professor George Prentice, head of the department of German language at Wesleyan university, died suddenly at Pasadena, Cal., yesterday.

Jefferson Succeeds Booth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Joseph Jefferson has been elected president of the Players' club to succeed the late Edwin Booth, its founder and first president.

A Noted English Scholar Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—William Smith, LL.D., the author of classical dictionaries and histories, died on Saturday last.

HE WORKED THE "HEIRS."

Made Them Believe They Owned a Monster Estate in Germany.

READING, Pa., Oct. 10.—Officers arrived here last night having in custody A. J. Dress, of Philipsburg, Centre county, whom they arrested at that place on a charge of false pretence in receiving about $2,000 from the alleged heirs to the estate of John George Spang, who died over sixty years ago, and is supposed to have left in Germany an estate which is now worth anywhere from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000. In default of bail Dress was committed. He sent the Spang heirs what has since been proved a forged copy of the will of John George Spang. There is no Spang estate awaiting American heirs in Germany. Several hundred people of the Spang family have been deluded, and Dress has made several trips to Europe at their expense.

Long Drive to the Cemetery.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 11.—Leander R. Austin, a salesman, who has lived in Allentown three years, was taken sick with typhoid fever in West Virginia a month ago and died of the disease at his home here. His dying request was that he should be buried in the Methodist cemetery at Mainsburg, Tioga county. The railroad refused to carry the corpse for fear of contagion. Yesterday afternoon the corpse, in a sealed casket, was placed on a wagon, which started at once on the 200-miles journey to Mainsburg. They expect to arrive in Mainsburg on Friday night. Though 62 years of age, Austin's only child is a daughter 1 year old.

Death of a Once Noted Preacher.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9. — Waldo Messaros, who was once a well known minister of this city and later of New York, died yesterday in the German hospital. Mr. Messaros recently lost his church in New York, and later domestic discord added to his troubles, his wife instituting a suit for divorce. This is said to have driven him to drink, and he had been dissipating heavily lately. It is said that his friends found him lying on the floor of a room in a gold cure establishment, sick and helpless. They sent for a physician, who pronounced his condition critical. He was sent at once to the German hospital in an ambulance, where his death occurred.

Holidaysburg's Sensation.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 11.—Hollidaysburg, the county seat of Blair, had a first class sensation last night. One of the staid old town's most prominent citizens, a leader of a church choir, and a well established merchant, eloped with a young woman and left his wife and four children overwhelmed with grief. The man's name is Leslie Lotz, and the woman in the case was his next door neighbor, Mrs. Crawford. He is supposed to have taken $10,000 in ready cash along in his flight, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

A Carpenter's Fatal Fall.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 11.—John Howery, a carpenter, working on the new building of the Reformed Theological seminary, was assisting to place a rafter in position yesterday afternoon and was standing astride of its end. The timber slipped, throwing Hovery up into the air and then to the ground, fifty feet below. His skull was so badly crushed that the brain oozed out, and every bone in his body was broken. He was 35 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Four Choctaws Murdered.

TUSCAHOMA, I. T., Oct. 11.—Word has just been received here that about thirty miles west of here three Choctaws were murdered. Governor Jones says the murders are the result of the late political war, and the victims were Jones' men. Near Kosoma the body of James Lewis, a Choctaw, was found in the woods riddled with Winchester balls. The murderer is unknown. It is supposed that politics was also the cause of Lewis' murder.

The Belligerent Moors.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The cable to Melilla has been repaired and dispatches of the most serious import are arriving here. The "holy men" throughout Morocco are preaching a war of extermination. They exhort the Moors to drive out all European infidels and give no quarter to Spaniards captured in battle. The Kabyles continue to arrive at the camp of the tribesmen near Melilla.

Mother and Two Sons Killed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Nat Foley, with his wife and two boys, Tom, aged 16, and William, aged 18 years, while driving across the Big Four railroad track at Kyle's Station, twenty-seven miles north of this city, were run down by a fast express. The mother and two boys and horses were killed. Mr. Foley was hurled a great distance, but was only slightly injured.

New Cases of Yellow Jack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Surgeon Murray, at Brunswick, Ga., last night reported to Surgeon General Wyman that there are thirty five new cases of yellow fever there, nine white and twenty-six colored. There were two deaths, one white and one colored. The total cases under treatment are 208; discharged, 92; died, 18.

Lucania the Champion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Lucania arrived off the lightship at 10 o'clock last night. This beats the western record, held by the steamer Paris, by fifty-nine minutes, the Lucania's time being five days, thirteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

Tennis Sentenced to Death.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.—Benjamin F. Tennis, the Hummelstown strangler, who so brutally murdered pretty little Agnes Cooper Wright on the morning of the 19th of September, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged.

Probably Swallowed by Quicksands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The ship Valkyrie, which sailed from Nova Scotia two months ago for New York, is believed to have been swallowed with all hands by quicksands off Sable islands.

An Habitual Criminal's Heavy Sentence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 10.—Warren E. Daggett, of Gloucester, indicted as an habitual criminal, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty-five years in state prison.

Roberts the Victor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The international billiard game of 10,000 points, between John Roberts, the English champion, and Frank C. Ives, the American, resulted in a victory for Roberts by a score of 10,000 to 8,850.

Ex-President Harrison in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived in the city last evening to attend the national meeting of the Loyal Legion.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

DICKERS IN DIRT.

William V Beckwith et ux to John Wisor, Dated June 20, 1879. For lot of ground in Worth township. Consideration $30.

Jos. Eves to G W Miller. Dated April 1, 1893. For eight and one-half acres of ground in Half Moon township. Consideration $225.

Chas. McGarvey's admr to R. T. Conley. Dated December 27, 1892. For premises in Unionville borough. Consideration $500.

Geo T Bush to Eliza J. Walker. Dated September 29, 1893. For premises in Bellefonte borough. Consideration $350.

John G Love et ux to Eve Way. Dated April 1, 1875. For tract of land in Half Moon township. Consideration $2150.

Abigail Miles to Samuel J. Green. Dated December 29, 1838. For two lots of ground in Milesburg borough. Consideration $600.

J H Reifsnyder to Samuel Geisweit. Dated September 18, 1893. For two tracts of land in Miles township. Consideration $1100.

Peter Bairfoot admr to Wilson S. Dillett Dated June 23, 1892. For two tracts of land in Potter township. Consideration $350.

David Treaster et al to Peter Bairfoot exr. Dated October 10, 1892. For thirty acres of land more or less in Potter township. Consideration $280.

Wm Foreman et ux to Elizabeth Foreman Dated September 27, 1838. For lot of ground in Snow Shoe township. Consideration $92.76.

Thos McCoy Sheriff to Wm Foreman. Dated April 23, 1838. For premises in Snow Shoe township. Consideration $39-10.

Herbert B Decker to Henry Brown. Dated September 23, 1893. For 1-5 interest in premises in Walker township. Consideration $60.

Esther Ulrich to G W Spangler. Dated November 15, 1887. For two acres of land in Potter township. Consideration $29.

Jos Miles trus to Abigail Miles. Dated May 12, 1891. For two lots of ground in Milesburg borough. Consideration $50.

Joseph D Diehl to Catherine F McElwaine. Dated July 24, 1893. For premises in Howard borough. Consideration $400.

James W Beck et ux to W M Holmes. Dated June 21, 1893. For land in Marion township. Consideration $875.

Jacob Test et ux to R M Test. Dated July 31. 1893. For several pieces of land in Rush township. Consideration $900.

Sarah J Krumrine et al to William Rishel Dated September 18, 1882. For tracts of land in Potter township. Consideration $1254.84.

Jacob Shultz et al to Chas Shultz in trust. Dated Febrnary 13, 1893. For four acres and 144 perches in Miles township. Consideration $50 and other considerations.

Benjamin Roush to F. P. Vonada. Dated April 8, 1893. For two lots of ground in Miles township. (Madisonburg) Consideration $1100.

The Philipsburg Coal and Sand Company to James Dixon. Dated December 17, 1889. For lot of ground in Rush township. Consideration $60.30.

John M. Crossin et ux to Sarah E. Dixon. Dated July 15, 1892. For three pieces of ground in Taylor township. Consideration $400.

J H Ammerman et ux to L B Bathurst. Dated July 29, 1892. For lot of ground in Unionville borough. Consideration $135.

James A Lukens et ux to Clara B Lukens. Dated June 10, 1890. For lot of ground in Philipsburg. Consideration $400.

H H Frederick Exr. to Sarah C Hunter. Dated September 16, 1893. For premises in Harris township. Consideration $500.

Margaret Hartswick et al to Alvin Eisenhuth. Dated September 2, 1893. For lot of ground in College township. Consideration $100.

Jas A Cooney et ux to Joseph S. Auman. Dated August 21, 1893. For lot of ground in Potter townthip. Consideration $125.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. to Chas. Viehdorfer. Dated August 23, 1893. For lot of ground in Madisonburg in Miles township. Consideration $71.

George Hudson et al te Tomazin T Barnes. Dated January 9, 1893. For premises in Spring township. Consideration $700.

Robt Cook Jr., sheriff to Henry Fiedler Dated April 28, 1890. For farm in Gregg township. Consideration $3100.

R Conley sheriff to Peter D Neff. Dated November 27, 1865. For two tracts of land in Haines township. Consideration $2000.

Peter D Neff et ux Christina Hubler. Dated March 27, 1867. For two tracts of land in Haines township. Consideration $2075.

Jerome Spigelmeyer et ux to Susan Fiedler. Dated September 28, 1886. For lot of ground in Millheim boro. Consideration $25.

Mary V Hale et al to B F Deitrich. Dated June 13, 1893. For lot of ground in Bellefonte. Consideration $100.

Calvin F Yearick et ux to Joseph H Long dated August 1, 1893, for 74 acres and 32 perches in Haines township, consideration $2650.

Philip Keller to Joseph T Ford Exr., dated September 7, 1893, for tract of unseated land in Snow Shoe township, consideration $2.

J W Lee, Admr to George L Lee, dated March 17, 1893, for tract of land in Potter township, consideration $2,444.

Anthony Dussling et al Exrs. to Frank Shuey, dated August 19, 1893, for lot of ground in Benner township, consideration $264.37.

The Philipsburg Coal and Sand Co to Thos J Bloom, dated April 22, 1890, for lot of ground in Rush township, consideration $100.

Mary A Waple to Chas M Waple, dated Sept 12, 1893 for two lots of ground in in Philipsburg, consideration $674.84.

Tomazine T Barnes to J W Barnes, dated Sept 15 1893, for lot of ground in Pleasant Gap, in Spring township consideration $600.

Wm Davis to Edward Quick, dated May 12 1893, for lot of ground in Snow Shoe township, consideration $122.50.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co to Edward Quick dated Augsut 17 1893, for lot of ground in Show Shoe township, consideration $50.

Mrs Eliza Mallory to Franklin Wate, dated March 25, 1892, for lot of ground in Rebersburg, Miles township consideration $400.

Hammon Sechler et ux to Josephine Joseph, dated July 6, 1893 fer lot of ground in Bellefonte borough, consideration $175.

P. S. Meyer et al to Jacob Lee, dated March 31, 1891, for lot of ground in Potter township, consideration $225.

THE LOST YVONNE.

Steamer King Philip, Br., McDowell, Liverpool, mdse, and 53 cabin passengers, arrived at 7 p. m. yesterday. Fine weather, with moderate westerly winds throughout passage. Reports picked up sixth day out canvas covered canoe Yvonne, built by Higgins & Co., Boston. Found a "sweater" and silver Waltham watch, No. 2,267,120, in Yvonne. Owner supposed lost.

This is an extract from the shipping news published by a Boston paper one morning last August. My attention was called to it by a young man who sat beside me on a train coming into town from Riverside. He put his thumb on the place and handed me the paper with an excited gesture.

"My canoe—my watch—my sweater!" he said. "Been afloat three weeks today. I must go down to the King Philip and claim my property."

"Floated away by a rising tide from some place where you had drawn the canoe up, I suppose," said I.

"No. Haven't you heard how I lost my canoe? I've told so many people about it that I thought everybody in West Newton knew. But I was forgetting; you're almost a stranger there. Well the Yvonne was blown out to sea and I with her."

"You don't say so! How did you manage to get ashore without her?"

"That's the story. I'll tell you all about it. There's time enough before we get to Boston.

"Three weeks ago today I got into the Yvonne at Kennebunkport and paddled out beyond the pier to sea. The weather was fine and the sea calm. There wasn't a curl on the water; nothing but the long ocean swell. Still I didn't feel quite comfortable out there. Were you ever at sea in a canoe? No?

"Well, perhaps you can imagine how the size of the water affected me. I had never before been out in a canoe on anything wider than the Charles between Riverside and Waltham. It wasn't that I felt in danger of capsizing or being unable to get back to land, but an oppressive sense of the enormous spread of the sea grew on me as I knelt in my cockleshell away out there, with my head only three feet or so from the billows.

"There was no island on the offing—nothing but sea and sky and gulls, except the red canoe of a young Englishman named Albert Edward Jones, who had gone out from Kennebunkport half an hour or so before I did.

"We called him 'Wales' Jones, and I must say that a more unsociable chap I never came across than he seemed. I suspect now that nothing worse than shyness was the matter with him.

"All day long he was paddling, generally out at sea, and certainly he was a wonderful hand in a canoe.

"Often he would stay out in a wind that sent bigger surf ashore than most of the bathers liked, and in he would come, fairly sliding along on the crest of some curling wave that would welter around his canoe near the pier so that you'd be sure he must go down before reaching quiet water in the river.

"I thought him foolhardy, though I could appreciate his great skill with the paddle. Most of the summer the people regarded him as demented to run such risks.

"Well, it was the wish to practice on big water and the hope to pick up some of Wales' knack that took me out into the open that day. I said to myself, 'I'll go out first in a calm, and afterward in a gentle breeze, and after that in one not quite so gentle, and if I don't get drowned I'll gradually learn how to manage a canoe like Wales.'

"But the sea is treacherous. You don't catch me fooling with it any more on the calculation that it will stay just so.

"As I withstood my nervous feeling it nearly disappeared, and I paddled out perhaps a mile. The weather was perfectly clear. There was just a breath of air from the south at first. This died away after awhile. The afternoon sun beat fiercely down, and yet I sat so close to the cool water that I was not uncomfortably hot.

"I was paddling in 'trunks,' with my well tanned arms and shins bare. My sweater and my watch were in the stern, for I knelt before the second thwart.

"Instead of coming toward me, as any American fellow would have done on seeing me, Wales stood farther out, and I could barely make out the gleam of his red canoe through the heat spirals and faint mist that cling close to the sea on a hot, calm day. When I became convinced that he either didn't see me or wouldn't come in for a chat, I began to think of turning back to shore.

"In fact I did turn, but I still had plenty of daylight ahead of me. The shore seemed not more than a mile away, and I just sat there without paddling and let her swing on the billows.

"I suppose I must have fallen into a sort of dream. Though I did not sleep nor close my eyes, I wasn't taking notice of anything. How long this lasted I can't say, but I was suddenly roused by a faint shout from seaward. At that I turned to see Wales Jones coming in at a great pace.

"His double bladed paddle was going like the arms of an old fashioned wind mill. He was within a quarter of a mile or so of me, and I could make out that he was down on one knee, with the other leg thrust out in front of him—his favorite attitude for putting on all stream.

"I got it into my head that he was 'hitting it up,' as he calls speeding, by showing me his superior pace, but pretty soon he jumped to his feet, pointed to shore with his paddle and shouted some words that I couldn't make out.

"There was no mistaking the gesture, though. I looked ashore to see the sky blackening with the coming of a squall.

"Well, sir, in about one minute, I guess, there was no shore to be seen. It had been blotted out. A front rain and wind came fairly shrieking over the water. I knew there was no use trying to paddle or control the Yvonne. The best thing I could do was to lie down and so give her my body for low ballast.

"As I stretched myself out in the bottom the squall broke over me with a fury that passed almost as quickly as it came. It was just as though some vast mouth had opened, given one long-mighty puff and closed again.

"Little more sea had risen than would come on a big pond with such a sudden gale. But where was Wales? I looked back as I turned toward shore. In the distance I saw the squall racing away. I was confident that it had fled past where I had seen the Englishman, yet not a glimpse of his red-canoe did I catch.

"Before I had fairly searched the seaward horizon the wind came up of which the squall had been a forerunner. It was not what you'd call a great wind, but from the first I could feel that it was going to be a steady and a rising wind. It blew straight from shore, and I put in my paddle with wonder whether I had strength to make head against it long enough to save myself from being blown out to sea.

"I was in good condition, for I had been paddling on the Riverside reach six or eight miles almost every day since April, but pretty soon I began to see that I could not make the shore.

"The wind was no gale, you understand, but it was dead against me, and its pressure was as steady as a jackscrew's. The Yvonne is one of these girling' canoes, made on the bark canoe model and too high in the sides and ends for work in wind. Perhaps you know how hard it is to keep a canoe of that model straight into the wind's eye?

"Well, then, you can fancy how she fell off first to this side, and then when I corrected her to the other, as her nose caught the wind on coming up over wave after wave.

"The sea was rising. It was not high; it was not yet dangerous. I was under no fear of capsizing or being swamped. My fear was only that I could not make head against wave and wind. Not to do so meant to be blown out to sea.

"I could, I soon saw, get through the water more quickly by steering half across seas instead of dead against them, but I was sure the Yvonne drifted side wise when I gave her quarter at all to the breeze. Those wide bottomed canoes have no such hold on the water as a Peterboro or a Bob Roy. Of course I could gain nothing by running quickly at an angle to the shore if I were drifting out from it at the same time, so I doggedly struck to my straight-at-the-wind paddling.

"My one hope was that some yacht or catboat would come to me before my strength went, but not a vestige of canvas could I see except the spirit sail of some boat running to and fro in the river inside the Kennebunkport pier. I could see many people ashore, like puppets moving about, but I well knew that they were so accustomed to the sight of Wales at sea that they would never imagine me to be in danger in waves much smaller than the Englishman played with.

"Sea and wind gradually rose till I doubted whether I was gaining an inch. Little whitecaps began to break near me and greater ones in the northern and southern distances. If waves with formidable crests arose, I was sure they would pour over the Yvonne's sides.

"All the time I was thinking of the fate of Wales, fancying how his body was drifting down and down far behind me and imagining the same ending for myself. Twice I had turned to glance behind without making out his low sided, red canoe, so I was the more convinced she had been rolled upside down in the squall.

"Hello! Is this Brighton Station? I shall have to hurry up with the story. Well, I suppose I struggled in that situation for three-quarters of an hour without gaining 50 yards. All the time the waves were coming up higher till the crests ran past me in a swirl of bubbles. As the boys say, I thought my name was Dennis, and then I heard a distinct 'Ahoy, there?'

"I turned to the north to see Wales not more than 200 yards away. He was easily making head against the sea, though not running into the eye of the wind, but half across seas. I never saw anything prettier.

"Up he would climb lightly. On the crest his bow hovered in a boil of white water which he took always on his quarter with a movement that seemed to tip his canoe away from the crest. Then out would shoot the red witch of a Peterboro till half her length seemed to glisten clear of water, and down she went with the careless sweep of a gull.

"But Wales was not making as if to reach me. His course was northwestward at an angle away from mine, and from the peculiar swing of him it was plain that he was in a state of high satisfaction.

"'Ahoy, there!' he shouted again.

"'Ahoy! I answered.

"'Are you all right?'

"'No, all wrong.'

"'That so! Then I'll come to you.'

"With one stroke of his long paddle he turned to the left in the trough, rose, taking the next crest on his north quarter, and in a few minutes was close alongside.

"'Are you making headway? he asked me.

"I told him I thought not.

"'Let me see,' he said, and kept even pace with me for a minute.

"'No, you're losing,' he said. 'I wondered why I was overhauling you so fast. Of course she drifts if you give the wind her quarter. It's a bad scrape. Are you doing all you can?'

"'Every pound,' I said.

"'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

"'Nothing to do. I might as well let her drift, but for the shame of giving up so.'

"'Gammon!' he said and laughed.

"I thought this rather heartless, but said nothing.

"'I must get ashore and send out a catboat' he said.

"'I wish to goodness you would then,' I answered.

"'But then no catboat might be ready. or it might miss you. No, one of us must lose his canoe.'

"'That's pretty clear, and myself, too,' said I.

"'Gammon! The question is, Shall I get in with you or you get in with me?

"'Gracious, you can't change into my canoe in this seat! And your canoe won't carry us both.'

"'She won't, eh?' he said as if annoyed.

"I suppose my remark decided him, for he was extremely proud of his canoe. Next instant he ran her bow close alongside of the Yvonne and spoke with an air of settling the whole matter.

"'Now do exactly what I say. When my canoe touches the side of yours, grab it and hold the two—both rails, mind—hold them together. Then rise up quickly, keep both hands on the two edges—the canoes will steady one another that way—then step right into my bow in front of the forward thwart. You understand? All right then. The moment you're on your knees in my canoe let yours go, and we'll paddle this old sea yet,' he concluded, with a queer burst of exultation.

"On going up the next crest I did exactly as he said. The Yvonne took the curl on her quarter and sheltered his red canoe so perfectly that she didn't ship a dipperful. As I knelt Wales shifted back to his canoe's stern and cried, 'Let go!'

"Next instant we were rising up on a wave. My Englishman was so clever that he somehow shouldered off that crest without wetting me at all, and so we went on up and down, up and down, every wave threatening to swamp us and every crest thrust away as by a sort of miracle.

"After my nerves had got a little used to this sort of thing—mind you, we hadn't more then six inches of free board, and but for his dexterous tipping her away from the crests any one of them would have poured over—after I had begun to feel a bit easy I said:

"'Hang it all, I forgot my watch and sweater.'

"'Well, I don't think we can turn back safely,' he said, as if he seriously thought of doing so.

"'Turn back! Not for all the watches at Waltham and all the sweaters in America,' I said,

"Well, we're almost at Huntington avenue. There's nothing more to tell, except that we got into the lee of the shore in half an hour and landed all right. When we did so, I turned to Wales—I was pretty grateful, you may be sure—and I said, holding out my hand:

"'You've saved my life, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.' What do you suppose he answered?"

"I can't imagine. What was it?"

"Simply 'Gammon!' Then he went off alone to his hotel, and I've never seen him from that moment."—Edward W. Thomson in Youth's Companion.

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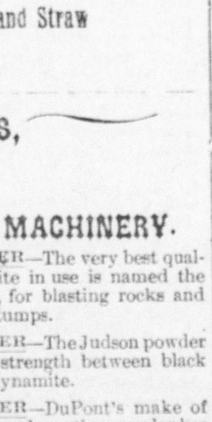

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COL. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.

Republican Candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Samuel M. Jackson, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was born on a farm near Apollo, Pa., September 24th, 1833. He was reared at his birthplace, and at the age of sixteen entered the Jacksonville Academy, at Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pa., but before completing his course, the death of his father compelled him to leave school and abandon his contemplated liberal academic education.

At a very early age Colonel Jackson displayed an active interest in military affairs and when only thirteen he was enrolled as a drummer boy in a company of the State Militia, evincing in childhood those talents which were afterwards of incalculable value to his country in the hour of her sore distress. For efficient service he was promoted, step by step, until he obtained a Captain's commission, and when the dark clouds of rebellion broke in their traitorous wrath Captain Jachson was one of the first to proffer his services in the great struggle to maintain one flag and a united country. He recruited Company G, or the Apollo Independent Blues, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves and was commissioned its Captain when it was mustered into service. His signal ability as a soldier could not long remain unnoticed. On July 2nd, 1861, he was made Major of his Regiment; on October 28th he was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel and on April 10th, 1862, hardly a year after he first donned the blue, he received the sword and commission of a Colonel. The talents of the man were so marked, his character and bearing so distinguished, that advancement in the service was as steady and natural as the flow of the irresistable tide At the head of a brave regiment he proved himself a gallant officer, and through the whole of his three years' service was a conspicuous figure in all the campaigns in which his regiment was summoned to duty. At the battles of Gaines' Mill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Bethseda Church, Colonel Jackson and his regiment showed the fighting worth of Pennsylvania blood, rendering particularly distingnished service at South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania he commanded his Brigade and so well and ably did he bear himself in this battle that he was breveted a Brigadier General for his gallant conduct. But it was at Gettysburg that Colonel Jackson so eminently displayed his keenness of judgment, and powers of command. On the second day's fight his regiment, just arrived on the battlefield, lay in the front on the slope of Little Round Top, overlooking that terrible Valley of Death from which the Third Corps had been driven back. The supports sent to the relief of the fearfully broken, the enemy, flushed with their success, was steadily advancing with a terrible and resolute purpose to carry the hill. Moments, then, were as vital as hours, there was no time to await orders from superiors, and Colonel Jackson, quick to see and realize the danger of delay, on his own responsibility ordered his regiment forward, and was at once followed by the commands in his rear. Down the slope they charged, and hurling themselves like thunderbolts on the columns of the advancing enemy, they fought them, foot by foot, back across the Valley of Death, regaining the entire field so nearly and irretrievably lost.

At the Battle of the Wilderness he again displayed his signal ability to command, and his ready power to meet an emergency, however trying. While commanding both his own and the Second Regiment, he suddenly found himself cut off from his Division by a strong force of the enemy. Thus isolated from the Union forces and surrounded by a confident foe, the situation presentedibut one of two alternatives —death or surrender! But Colonel Jackson had never learned how to surrender; the chance of cutting his way through the enemy's lines, desperate though it was, was promptly and bravely accepted, and at the head of his troops with an unequalled valor, they broke through the rebel forces, and by a circuitous route reached the Union front, where, for several hours they had been given up as lost.

During three years of active, hard service, Colonel Jackson won the confidence and the esteem and admiration of all with in his command, and when mustered out he returned to his home and the quiet pursuits of a business life. To keep warmer and more vivid the memories of his soldier life, its comradeships and past dangers, Colonel Jackson allied himself with Whitworth Post, No. 89, G. A. R., of Apollo; Encampment No. I, U. V. L., of Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion. For some time after the close of the war he was engaged in the oil business in Venango county, but in 1769 he returned to his native county of Armstrong and was in the same year elected to the State Legislature and re-elected in the following year. In this position, as in every other that Col. Jackson has filled, both military and civil, he so won the confidence of those whom he served that, four years later, he was elected to represent the 41st Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Armstrong and Butler, in the State Senate. At the close of his term of office he was again honored by the offer of a renomination, which he felt compelled to decline.

In 1871 he was instrumental in organizing the Apollo Savings Bank, of which he filled the responsible position of cashier until April, 1882, when President Arthur appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the 23rd district. He assumed the duties of this office on July 1, 1882, serving until July 1, 1885, when the first Cleveland administration came into power. In September of the same year he was elected President of the Apollo Savings bank, which place he has filled up to the present time.

In the many positions of grave responsibility and trust to which Colonel Jackson has been called. he proved himself worthy of the confidence imposed in him. As a soldier, he was obedient and brave; as an officer, gallant and fearless; as a legislator conscientious and wise. His private life is without spot or blemish. Those who know him best, his friends and neighbors, all speak of his affability, his kindness, his generousity and his manliness. He is a type of manhood in which the best American citizenship is exemplified, and in selecting him as a candidate for the highly responsible position of State Treasurer, the Republican party has made a wise and happy choice. To its duties he will bring a ripe experience, a mature wisdom and a moral firmness that will insure their faithful performance, free from all criticism, and we bespeak for him from a united party a hearty and generous support.

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Make the old man new.
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"The New-York Herald" describes the opposition to the Repeal bill as shameful obstruction. But in its issue of January 3, 1891, "The Herald" said this: "If a minority honestly believe that the majority are wrong, and that their action may be injurious to the general welfare, they are bound to block the way to the final vote by every honorable means know to parliamentary tactics." The trouble with our Democratic contemporaries is that they teach one kind of law and morals when they want a bill to pass, and the opposite when they want it to fail. They are without influence at Washington in the present situation, because they put themselves on record three years ago as favoring everything which they now condemn. Law and morals don't change with men's interests.

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The leaves in the forest are beginning to turn yellow and brown, and to drop off one by one, presaging the approach of Autumn and bringing with it many climate changes. It needs a very strong constitution to withstand the sudden shocks of cold and moisture. Unfortunately there are very few so gifted, the majority of the human race need to have their natures strengthened and stimulated, and there is no better remedial agent than a pure rye whisky. Klein's Silver Age Rye has stood the severest tests and has been found to be absolutely perfect, being recommended and prescribed by the highest medical authorities. It is for sale by S. Shloss, Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

HON. D. NEWLIN FELL.

Republican Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. David Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia, the candidate of the Republican party for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born November 4th, 1840, in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled in 1704. He belongs to the sixth generation of the family, members of which still live there. He was educated under the direction of his father, Joseph Fell, who was a distinguished teacher and superintendent of the schools of the County, and who, for fifty years, was actively connected with and did much to advance the educational interests of the State. It was with pardonable pride and jealous care that he assisted and guided his son in laying the foundation for and building up a broad and deep mental and moral education. Upon the completion of his studies, Judge Fell was graduated at the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pennsylvania, in the class of '62.

At that time the Union armies were suffering terrible losses in the Peninsula and other disastrous campaigns, and the clouds which so often hung dark and threatening during those three years of awful strife were lowering from day to day. The holiday aspect of the war had long since passed. The many defeats which had overtaken the Union armies gave fair warning to those about to enlist that the war was a stern and awful reality. As soldiers they would be called upon to endure hardship and suffer privation in all its forms and possibly meet death face to face. Their mission was not merely to march gaily to and fro, out of the reach of harm, and returning after a short enlistment, to receive the praise and honors showered upon some of those who had sprung to their country's defense.

It was at this time, with the wounded constantly returning, and with mourning on every side for those who would return no more, that Judge Fell, in the strength of his early manhood, started for the front. With a full realization of the brilliant prospects of success which his education and talents would secure for him at home, he enlisted in Company E. 122nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This command was recruited largely from students of the State Normal School. The sterling qualities of mind and heart which have since been so freely recognized by his fellow citizens, even at that early day led his student associates to elect him Lieutenant of the Company. Four days after being mustered into service this command was at the front and assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps, then under command of General Stoneman, and later commanded by General Sickles.

The most disastrous campaign in which the Regiment took part was that of Chancellorsville, where 135 of its gallant men went down on the field of battle. The college chums and comrades of David Newlin Fell, who went through the ordeal of war with him, testify to his coolness and bravery, his modesty and unflinching courage, and with it all, his generous brotherly care for the comfort of every one of his command. Mustered out after the expiration of his term of service, he again went to his books and studies, and devoted himself assiduously to the science of the law. Again we find him with a preceptor who had a keen interest in his success—his brother, William W. Fell. Passing successfully and brilliantly the examination, he was admitted to the Bar March 17th, 1866, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice.

His neighbors, early recognizing his abilities, elected him to represent the 20th Ward of Philadelphia in City Councils. The ready grasp and comprehensive knowledge of the details of city government which he here acquired and displayed, suggested his avail ability for membership on the Municipal Commission, created by legislative enactment to devise plans for the government of the cities of the Commonwealth, and upon which he served with distinguished ability. While still a young man, his ripe legal attainments and sterling qualities of character were recognized by Governor Hartranft, who appointed him on May 3rd 1877, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Pratt.

In the following November, as the sole nominee of both the Republican and Democratic parties, he was elected to the same position for the full term of ten years. When this expired in 1887, he was again honored with the double nomination and a unanimous election.

But all the civic honors which have been bestowed upon Judge Feil have never made him unmindful of his old comrades in arms, "the boys in blue." During more than a quarter of a century he has been an active and enthusiastic member of Post 2 of the Grand Army of the Republic. In addition to his services in his Post he has brought his spleudid attainments to the positions of Senior Vice Department Commander and Judge Advocate General of the grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania. He has a large circle of acquaintances and friends among the war veterans of the Keystone State.

Such, in brief, has been the career of a brave and valiant soldier, an upright and public spirited citizen, and a learned and able Judge. This sketch may well conclude with a tribute paid him by the Hon. George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, upon placing Judge Fell in nomination for the supreme bench when he said:

"His record in every place of public trust is full of honor and will bear the closest scrutiny. He always acquitted himself well, and won the encomiums of the people. Upon the bench he has created for himself an enviable name. No man is more highly honored and thoroughly beloved among all the judges of our county courts. His learning, his ability, his clear judicial mind have made him a valued jurist, and his unswerving adherence to right, fearlessness in the discharge of duty, unfailing courtesy, manliness and modesty, have made him a model Judge, and endeared him to our bar and to our citizens generally."

SUNSHINE IN THE HOUSE!

"I'm weary with work!" the good wife said;
"But after all," she said,
"It's sweet to labor for those we love—
No wonder that maids will wed."

A wise housewife lightens her toil and gladdens the home circle by her cheerfulness. But health is the first requisite, and her just prerogative. Health follows the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which repairs the ravages caused by those peculiar diseases which afflict womankind. It enriches the blood, cures the cough, increases the flesh, prevents hysteria, nervousness, and low spirits, and is a veritable fountain of health to women, young and old. Satisfaction, or the price ($1.00) refunded. Of druggists.

MORE COAL DISCOVERIES.

The Karthaus Times says: The trustees of the Karthaus estate have had men prospecting here this summer hunting for the lower coal vein. They ran one drift at an expense of about $300 and struck a fault and had to stop and open at another place. They sunk a shaft and found four feet of good coal, which will be good news to the citizens of this community, as it runs under all the land for miles.

Spear and Cowan have opened another vein of splendid coal between the large vein and the four foot vein, which is about three feet thick. They have built a slide down the mountain and intend to ship a car load or so to test it. It is said to be the best coal in the country, as Mr. Henry Reiter has the same vein opened on his farm and supplies the citizens of our town with coal, and he cannot supply the demand. He has not run it far enough for it to reach its full heighth. All Karthaus needs is several new companies to come here and buy or lease coal land and ship coal, as there is any amount of the best toal land here.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age

Catarrhal Deafness Cured. No More Use For Ear-Trumpets.

Triumph at Last.

An infallible remedy for the cure of catarrh and deafness in all its stages, by one who has been a great sufferer from catarrh and almost total deafness.

No catarrh or slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No deafness. No ringing crackling sounds in the head. No mucous matter lodging in the throat. No occasional hacking cough with throwing up slimy green and yellow sticky matter. It is a blessing that words cannot describe.

For further information write for circulars. Address, Frank Wortz & Co., Wausau, Wis. Drawer 1029. 38 4t

You have noticed

that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

Strictly Pure White Lead

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well.

Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they are standard and well known—established by the test of years:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

You and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold and it will do the same for you

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

If you want to get cured take Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. It's the best. Try it. 50 cents.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

It Never fails to Cure—MANNERS DOUBLE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50cts.

I KEEP COOL
inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking
HIRES' Root Beer
This great Temperance drink; is as healthful as it is pleasant. Try it.

ANTI-STIFF

IS A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION FOR

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, AND SPRAINS.

Rub well into the affected part, and you will soon be convinced of its efficacy.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE, E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK.
Small box, 20 cents; Medium, 35 cents; Large, $1.00.
24-38-21mos

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all remedies fail. Ills. book and proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 653 Bdw., N. Y. 14-4t

Road Grading Machinery

The Champion Road Grader has fulfilled all the claims made for its superior capacity. The Supervisors of Union Township purchased one during the spring of 1892, with which they have made the most improved public roads in Centre county. Prior to this year the Supervisors were required to assess six mills road taxes—this year, 1893, they assessed four mills, next year, 1894, they propose to assess three mills road taxes and improve their roads more than they did with six mills road taxes before they purchased their Champion Road Grader from Messrs. McCalmont & Co. Formerly the tax payers had to do the work with shovels and picks, now the horses do the most of the work.

Champion Rock Crusher.

The Champion Rock Crusher has no equal or competitor, when we compare the quantity of stone crushed in one day, seventy to eighty tons, with the power required to operate it—for the proof of which, we refer those interested or who may want to buy a stone crusher to improve their public roads, to the supervisors and tax payers of Walker twp. Centre Co., Pa., as well as to S. D. Tice, a contractor of Howard, and Wallace White, a contractor of Spring township, Centre Co., Pa., who crushes stone for for macadamizing streets and turnpikes.

Champion Road Roller

After your roads and streets are macadamized, the Champion Road Roller, operated by horses, can be used to great advantage in rolling down the loose stone to make the road smooth. Those in want of Road Machinery will promote their own interest by inspecting the above machinery before purchasing.

Further information, as to prices and merit, will be furnished on application.

McCALMONT & CO.
WM SHORTLIDGE, } Business
ROBT. MCCALMONT, } Managers 24-23-6m

WHITES - - - -

Canada Thistle - - Exterminator.

FACTORY AT BELLEFONTE, PA., IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE BELLEFONTE CAR WORKS.

This is a discovery that is destined to prove a blessing to every farmer and land owner.

Whites Canada Thistle Exterminator is a preparation discovered and put on the market by Samuel White, of Bellefonte, Pa. A tablespoonful of this preparation placed on a thistle will kill every stalk so treated in five days from the top of the ground to the extreme length of the root. This has been proven by actual experiment. If applied according to directions furnished with every lot sold it is guaranteed to do the work. A number of Centre county land owners have given the Exterminator a thorough trial, among whom are Brockerhoff Bros. and W. Fred Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds has instructed his farmers to get as much as is needed to exterminate this pest from all of his farms.

PRICE PER BUSHEL, $2.50, OR $5 FOR BAG OF TWO BUSHELS.

Factory at Bellefonte Car Works. Orders addressed to Samuel White, Bellefonte, will receive prompt attention. Terms CASH on receipt of goods. Isaac Haupt authorized agent.

SAMUEL WHITE.
24-24-3m

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING

R. J. SCHADD & BRO.
Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellef . Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Telephone connection.
ap15-1y

Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
23 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

CLOTHES REPAIRED AND CLEANED.

I have opened a shop at corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, in old law office next door to residence of John P. Linn, where I am prepared to do repairing and cleaning of clothes. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

CHARLES McCLELLAN.
10-tf.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

"3000 PARCELS OF MAIL" FREE

FOR 10 1-CENT STAMPS (regular price 25c.) your address if received within 30 days will be for 1 year boldly printed on gummed labels. Only Directory guaranteeing 125,000 customers; from publishers and manufacturers you'll receive, probably, thousands of valuable books, papers, samples, magazines, etc. All free and each parcel with one of your printed address labels pasted thereon. EXTRA! We will also print and prepay postage on 26 of your label addresses to you; which stick on your envelopes, books, etc., to prevent their being lost. J. A. Wann, of Reidsville, N. C., writes: "From my 25 cent address in your Lightning Directory I've received my 30 address labels and over 3000 Parcels of Mail. My addresses you scattered among publishers and manufacturers, are arriving daily, on valuable parcels of mail from all parts of the World."

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY CO.,
No. 113 Girard & Frankford Avenues
24-27-6m Philadelphia Pa

Bellefonte Republican,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Wages have gone democratic in every state in the union.

—This is the day of the "Bucklail" reunion in Williamsport.

—Mart Garman is now chief clerk in W. T. Achenbach's jewelry store.

—Thomas H. Wilson, of Berwick, has been visiting in Bellefonte the past week.

—The reports of deer captured this season are very scarce. But the reports of dears captured come in daily.

—Mr. David Shelhart and wife, of Danville, are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lyon, on Bishop street.

—Howard Moore has assumed charge of the Howard postoffice and has moved the office from the Lucas building to his drug store.

—Interesting religious meetings are being held in the Presbyterian Chadel every evening this week by the Christian Endeavor Society.

—In the Supreme Court the case of The Bird Coal and Iron Company vs. E. C. Humes, the judgment of the lower court has been reversed.

—Last Saturday the State College foot ball eleven, No. 2, went to Altoona and were defeated by the first eleven of that place. Score, 6 to 0.

—Sunday afternoon a slight fire in the Catholic church at Howard caused quite a sensation. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

—One week from today Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Gilday, of Williamsport, will give an exhibition of Edison's latest improved phonograph in the Methodist church at Milesburg.

—On last Thursday evening Mr. C. H. Heckman and Miss Lizzie Henderson were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, of Buffalo Run.

—The Tyrone *Times* says: Miss Allie Holmes and Myrtle Smith, the latter of Bellefonte, will soon open up a millinery store in the room formerly occupied by Study Bros. as a china store, in the Study building.

—On Wednesday morning J. R. Runner received his commission as postmaster at Blanchard but Postmaster Snyder refused to deliver up the office until Mr. Runner presented an order from the department for the key.

—High Consthble Piper had a veritable harvest last Friday afternoon and evening. Fifteen bovines was the total gathered together in the pound and fifteen dollars in his inside pocket, is what Calvin got for his day's work.

—Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage on Wednesday, October 25th, of Miss Katherine I., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah K. Hoy, to Rev. W. J. Wagner, of the Centre Hall circuit of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

—Misses Minnie Brew and Bessie Muffly are contemplating starting a dancing school in Bellefonte in the near future. Bellefonte lads and lassies would be fortunate, indeed, could they receive instruction from two such accomplished young ladies.

—The Gilbert Opera company gave a creditable performance of the Black Hussar in Garman's opera house on Monday evening to a large audience. The only drawbacks were the absence of the advertised orchestra and the dance exeatrique, of Fieuretta.

—Michael Fanning, of Michigan, renowned as the noted Irish orator, who speaks on all subjects but proverbially temperance, will be in Bellefonte on the 18th of this month when he will lecture in the court house. Everybody is invited to come. Admittance free to all.

—The Lutheran Ministers were so well pleased with their entertainment in Bellefonte and with the new church in this place that they, as a synod, voted to pay for the large window in the south of the main auditorium. This was a generous act on the part of that ministerial body.

—Some of the counties of the state elect this year the delegates that will serve them in the state convention that will name the republican candidate for governor next year. Among these Juniata, Carbon, Berks and Wyoming have instructed for Gen. D. H. Hastings, of Bellefonte.

—Owing to the suspenion of two of their number for being caught with cider in their possession, the entire Freshman class at State College went on a strike last Thursday and two of the higher classes threatened to follow suit. The trouble, however, was all smoothed over on Friday and the students all returned to their studies.

—Cold weather will soon be upon us and it will be necessary to have all your hydrants, both rooms, etc., in good trim. If they are not in that condition have the firm of R. J. Schad & Bro fix them for you. They are first class workmen and charge but one price for all work done. Give them a call the next time you need a plumber.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Holds a Lively and Business-Like Meeting Tuesday Evening.

It is growing. What? Why the Bellefonte Board of Trade, and the interest manifested in its work. Tuesday evening there was a full attendance of the representative business men of the town present. The earnestnees with which they took part in the business showed that they were determined to show to the world the advantages of Bellefonte and vicinity.

F. W. Crider presided in the absence of President James Harris. Clement Dale, Esq., secretary, read the minutes of the previous session which were approved. In reply to a request he stated that there were now eighty-six members to the board of trade who had paid their five dollars initiation fee. So that it is plain to be seen that the organization is a growing one.

Ed. Rhoads reported having visited the newspaper offices and gotten their prices for a one inch ad for one year. These prices ranged all the way from nothing up to ten dollars. It was decided to pay to each paper the price of $8 for an inch, and in the best papers to use more space.

William Shortlidge, of the manufacturing committee, was authorized to correspered with manfacturing journals and get their prices for advertising.

After a lively discussion pro and con it was voted to offer a premium of $10 to the person who would submit the best letter showing the advantages of Bellefonte for manufacturing purposes. The competition to close on October 24th.

Robert Hunter and J. C. Meyer presented the design of an advertisement to be printed on the backs of envelopes. which was approved. Mr. Hunter also presented a map showing the rich belts of coal, iron ore and lime stone that is in the vicinity of Bellefonte, after which the Board adjourned until next Tuesday evening evening.

HERE ARE THE APPOINTMENTS.

The United Brethren Conference was held recently at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and it proved to be a very profitable gathering. The following are the appointments for this district:

R S Woodware, Presiding Elder.
Altoona, J I Ressler and I B Truxal.
Bellefonte, D W Blackburn.
East Salem, Rev Kelley.
East Freedom, George Novan.
Huntingdon, A W Maxwell.
Liverpool, D R Shaw.
Millheim, C C Miller.
Mt. Union, D Strayer.
New Paris, W A Jackson.
Orbisonia, B J Hummell.
Philipsburg, N O Patterson.
Port Matilda, W Cramer.
Stonerstown, J S Dolhelm.
South Williamsport, D Cramer.
Tree Springs, Rev Ott.
Tuscarora, D A Sparks.
Tyrone, D U Hoenshel.
Wallace Run, W R Dillen.
Bellwood, E N Somers.

RESERVED POINTS OF LAW.

At the last term of court quite a deep interest was manifested in the Armor will case which was tried at that time. In letting the case go to the jury Judge Furst reserved several points of law. Tuesday these reserved points of law were argued betore the court. It was Beaver vs. Orvis, and from all accounts they made the court of justice ring with their eloquence and sound logic. Judge Orvis in the opening of his address became quite poetical when he refused the argument made by the General that Mr. Butts had been persuaded to take charge of the estate. Both Beaver and Orvis are leading lawyers, not only of the Centre County Bar but of the State, and they made some points on both sides. Judge Furst has not, as yet, rendered his opinion with reference to this case.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

William Henry Johnson, of Chambersburg, and Nellie Delige, of Bellefonte.

Clarence L. Walker, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, and Catharine R. Lucas, of Spring township.

Charles Hancock and Moore Rothrock, of Philipsburg.

Willis W. Stevens, of State College, and Alice A. Albright of College township.

F. W. Musser, of Spring township, and Blanche E. Dale, of College township.

Frank S. Musser, of Penn Hall, and Maggie I. Runkle, of Tusseyville.

Joseph Griffith, of Greenwood Furnace and Lida Barger, of Roland Pa.

—Some weeks ago Mr. Garman obtained the consent of the town council to lay a new road bed with the Cunningham patent pavement from Allegheny street at corner of Jackson, Crider and Hastings' bank, up past the entrance to Garman's opera house. The work of laying this pavement was commenced last week and finished this week. The expense of this great improvement to the highway at that place is being borne by the property owners, Mr. W. F. Reynolds and Mr. Daniel Garman. Of course there is no disputing the fact that it will be one of the best pieces of road in Centre county, and that these men have displayed a public spirit worthy of imitation.

—Jacob Barlet, who has been for years doing hauling about town, his team being known as Barlet express has had his wagon painted up in fine style and the words "City Transfer" beautifully painted on the sides. We may suppose that the change is in anticipation of the better condition of affairs when the new railroad comes and that the old Barlet express will hereafter only be an item of ancient history belonging to "ye olden time," while the new Bellefonte will be served by the more elegant and more appropriately named city transfer.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon, last week, adopted the following resolutions on temperance:

"That this Presbytery stands firmly by the past deliverance of our church on the subject of temperance, and would urge anew that our pulpits, Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor societies give no uncertain sound on these correlated subjects of total abstinence and Prohibition.

"That we urge the circulation of temperance papers among our people, and further we bid God speed to all temperance and other organizations which are laboring for the moral and material uplifting of the people.

"The third resolution relates to the organization of Presbyterian Women's Temperance associations within the bounds of Huntingdon Presbytery.

"The fourth recommends that each church within the Presbytery contribute at least one dollar a year to the General Assembly's committee on temperance."

In addition to the above resolutions, which passed the Presbytery, there was another introduced in effect that all the churches in the Presbytery hereafter use unfermented wine in the administration of the Holy Sacrament. Notwithstanding the fact that out of the 75 churches in the Presbytery 45 already use unfermented wine, this resolution failed to pass.

Also another which charged subsidy by the liquor powers over secular papers and fraud and corruption to the old political parties, calling upon all members to renounce and denounce the same, was also expunged by vote of Synod.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a recent meeting of the Port Matilda Castle No. 219, K. G. E. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, Allison Clay Sprankle, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of the departed we mourn the loss of a devoted brother who was worthy of our highest esteem and one whose every aim was to benefit and advance the interest of our order.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the mandates of God who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That the Castle convey to the family of the beloved brother this sincere expression of their profound sympathy in their great bereavement which they have sustained in the loss of one so noble and true.

Resolved. That Port Matilda Castle in loving testimony of his nobility and true honesty of purpose and faithful discharge of every duty assigned to him, proclaims its sense of sorrow deploring the loss of one so genial and proficient, trusting the Great Chief above in His omniscience has bestowed upon our departed brother that honor and glory which he may see fit at the end of his Knightly crusade; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That Port Matilda Castle drape its charter for thirty days.

W. GALER MORRISON,
MARTIN COWHER,
WILLIAM BENNETT,
WILLIAM M. LEWIS,
A. E. PRICE, } Com.

HAS A GOOD MEMORY.

There are very few people in Centre county who do not either know personally or know of Hon. J. P. Gephart, of this place; but probably not a dozen men of his entire acquaintance know of his wonderful memory. The writer, a few evenings since, heard Mr. Gephart relate political history, national, state and local, more interesting by far than most any published work. He can name you in rotation the entire list of presidents, and tell you what were the issues in the campaign of each. He can name you every county officer that ever served in Centre county since 1839, the year in which officers were first elected, and he can tell you, in many cases, the exact majorities of the successful candidates. His descriptions of local politics during and immediately following the war, are very exciting, and could the young politician of today witness such scenes he would have to study long for the cause and effect. Politics then and politics now are as much alike as winter and summer.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., October 9, 1893.

John R. Bell, Mrs. Addie M. Hoy, Mrs. Klesius, Mrs. Jacob B. Lucas, Emolyn Markle, Miss M. Rockwell, Miss Aaria Stover.

When called for please say advertised
J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

Vote for D. Newlin Fell and Samuel M. Jackson, for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer, respectively.

—Misses Lulu Harper, Lyda Harris, Kate Bullock and Mame Butts were on the train that was wrecked at Whiting, Ind., on Tuesday, but neither of the ladies was injured in the least.

OFFICERS' AND DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Monday evening a meeting of the officers and directors of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the hall on Allegheny street. A general discussion of a program to be carried out this winter was held and there is no doubt but that the Association propose doing some good work. A number of improvements are to be made at the rooms and gymnasium. In the latter all the apparatus will be fixed up again as good as new and bath rooms, with hot and cold water, will be added. Secretary Cota is an experienced gymnast and can give instructions in physical training as well as moral and spiritual.

General Beaver, President of the Association announced the following committees for the ensuing year:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J C Weaver, chairman; J J Gramley, Robert Irwin, James R Hughes, A Lukenbach, C M Bower, James Harris, John Kline.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Robert Irwin, chairman; John H Walker, G W Rees, W T Marshall, John Bower, Samuel Taylor, Frank Bassett.

GYMNASIUM COMMITTEE.

James R Hughes, chairman; Charles Bosner, Lester Shaffer, Malcolm Laurie, Robert Hunter, Albert Schad, George T Bush.

LECTURE & ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

George R Meek, chairman; James R Hughes. Prof. Samuel Ammerman, Clem Dale, Chas R Kurtz, Ellis Orvis.

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

N S Bailey, chairman; James Strohm, Wm Scholl, Edward McGinness, C C Shuey, Robert Irwin, J J Gramley, Darius Waite, John Rupp, J A Finkbinder, Wm Mills, F Potts Green, Francis Speer, Harry Keller, James Ryan, C F Ray.

MUSIC COMMITTEE.

C C Shuey, chairman; A Lukenbach, J P Smith, J W Whippo, Prof. Ammerman.

READING ROOM & LIBRARY.

G W Rees, chairman; Ed Garman, Geo R Meek, Clement Dale.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Ed Garman, chairman; Chas F Cook, G W Rees.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

D F Fortney, chairman; D O Etters, J O Johnstonbaugh, J C Meyer, James P Hughes, G L Williams, Harry Keller.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Malcolm Laurie, chairman; Samuel Taylor, Reger Bayard, Francis Speer, James Strohm, Roy Bosner, Harris Heylumn, Charley Dorworth, John Walker, Newlin Irvin, Hugh Beaver, Gregg Curtin, Ed Hugbes, Ed McGinness, Christie Smith.

Every man whose name appears in the above list will be expected to do his share of the good and noble work.

ELECTED SUPERINTENDENT.

At a meeting of the directors of the new Central Pennsylvania railroad held at their office in Philadelphia last Wednesday J. W. Gephart, of this place was unanimously chosen general superintendent and Frank Warfield general freight agent. It is needless to here comment on the fitness of the choice of Mr. Gephart to the responsible position of superintendent. Everybody in Bellefonte is too familiar with his record of the past few years as to one moment doubt his ability to fill the position most ably and creditably. No other selection could have been made that would have been half so satisfactory to the company or the general public. Mr. Gephart, in addition to being a man of unusual executive ability, so well knows the needs and present situation of this community which makes his universal fitness so apparent.

Mr. Warfield, who was elected general freight agent, is a natural born railroad man. For a number of years he has been the capable assistant in the general freight department of the Beech Creek and is thus quite familiar with the territory through which the new railroad will pass.

The new road is now all graded, the last work being done last Thursday, when the men were paid off and discharged, all but a force of about 100 which was retained to complete sidings, turnouts and do ballasting. Only about ten miles of track yet remain to be laid when the road will be completed.

TWO ENGINES COLLIDE.

The Philipsburg coal train on the Tyrone and Clearfield railway and a passenger train on the Beech Creek railroad collided at 8.20 Tuesday morning at the point where the roads cross at grade just north of Philipsburg, resulting in the demolishment of the two locomotives and two coal cars, but fortunately only slight injury to human limb.

The Philipsburg locomotive was hauling some empty coal cars to the mines about one half mile north of the town and had reached the crossing when the Beech Creek train ran into it. The two engines came together with terrific force and were badly wrecked, as were two of the empty coal cars of the freight train. The collision occurred just at the watch-box, in which was John Lyon, the watchman. This frail little structure was toppled over and as it feel Lyon managed to jump out of it, receiving only slight bruises.

Clarence Bradin, engineer of the coal train, was bruised rather severely about the legs and suffered some painful cuts on the head. The Beech Creek engineer and both firemen escaped by jumping from their engines. To cars except those mentioned left the track and no passengers were injured. The track was badly torn up at the point of wreck.

There are different opinions expressed as the cause of the collision. The T & C. railway people claim that the blame for the accident rests with the other road.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Wilkinson will return to-morrow from a sojourn in Europe.

Mrs. H. S. Cooper, after a pleasant visit in Bellefonte, departed yesterday for New York State to visit friends.

Mr. C. K. Hicklen, of the First National bank, is now doing clerical work in the Blair County bank at Tyrone.

Samuel Smith, of Sandusky, Ohio, is visiting reletives in Centre County, the first time in twenty years, or since he emigrated west.

Ex-Governor Beaver and General Hastings, of Bellefonte, are two of the retired officers of the national guard of Pennsylvania who will receive neatly engraved commissions now being prepared by the secretary of the commonwealth and which will be issued to all officers who have held continuous rank for a period of ten years.

Do you wish good county government? Then vote for Harter, for Sheriff; Comley, for Treasurer; Strohm and Riddle for Commissioners; Holmes, for Recorder; Rickard, for Register; Dorworth and Wagner, for Auditors; Tobin, for Coroner; Snyder, for Surveyor. All good men and the sure winning ticket.

THE RIVER LEAGUE.

In a River league championship game of base ball at Williamsport last Saturday the Renovo club defeated the Demorests by a score of 5 to 3. Yesterday at Renovo, the Demorests were again defeated, score 8 to 7. The official standing of the leading clubs is now: Bellefonte, won 15, lost 6; Demorests, won 14, last 8; Renovo, won 14, lost 8. Games yet to be played are, one each between Demorests and Bellefonte, Renovo and Bellefonte.

The above item is clipped from the Tyrone *Herald*, so that it will be seen even our worst enemies are willing to concede us something, though they fail to do fill justic. Bellefonte has no game to play with Renovo; and our standing should be 16 won and 6 lost even at the worst. As to the game with the Demorests, they can have that, if they want it, Bellefonte don't need it. See!

—The law firm of Hastings & Reeder, which has been one of the most prominent firms in Bellefonte since its establishment in 1883, was last week dissolved by mutual consent, General D. H. Hastings retiring. The extensive law practice of the firm will now be conducted by W. F. Reeder, one of the most brilliant and learned attorneys at the Centre county bar. General Hastings retires that he may give his entire time to his extensive coal interests in Cambria county.

—Winter, according to Dr. Irl Hicks, will begin with storms of more or less severity about the middle of November, and "March will prolong it at the least. We may reasonably say that we expect upon the whole, a hard winter." He adds a words of advice: "We candidly think that the man who begins early and prepares well for a disagreeable and hard winter, will have no regrets, but cause for rejoicing."

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Officers of Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F. installed by D. D. G. M., F. W. Weber, Oct. 5, '93:

N. G., J C Meyer; V. G., H B Shaffer; Asst. Sec., M O Noll; R. S. to N. G., W T Hillibish; L. S. to N. G., Thomas Youlten; L. S. to V. G., John G Dubbs; W., Frank C Williams; I. G., George L Van Tries; Chaplain, J R Shreffler; R. S. S., J H Eberhart; L. S. S., J H Moore.

—Mrs. Mary Cooper died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. John C. Henderson, in Huston township, at 2 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday morning. Deceased was aged 84 years and 20 days. Only one child survives, Mrs. Henderson. The funeral occurred this morning at 10 o'clock interment being made at Gray's cemetery.

—Last week the venerable William Alexander and Miss May Barrett, of this place, departed for the west, the former to go to Chariton, Iowa, the latter to Kansas, to spend the winter with her brother Charles.

THREE DEATHS.

On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock Lewi Murray, a prominent citizen of Centre Hall died at his home in that place after an illness of only one week. Death was caused by inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Murray was a school teacher by profession. He was aged about 51 years. He leaves to mourn their loss a wife, two sons and one daughter. Christ, one of his sons is a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*. The funeral was held on Tuesday.

JOHN DEARMETT,

Who came to his home near Pleasant Gap about September first, suffering with an attack of typhoid fever, died Sunday evening at 10 o'clock. Deceased was aged about 36 years. A wife, mother, three sisters and two brothers survive him. The funeral was yesterday forenoon.

WALDO MESSARIO,

Once a well known minister in Philadelphia, but later of New York, died in the German hospital, Philadelphia, last Sunday, his death being the direct result of drunkenness.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS.

Last Friday evening an enthusiastic meeting of the members of the young men's Christian Association was held in their hall on Allegheny street and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, Gen. James A. Beaver; vice president, J. C. Weaver; treasurer, A. Lukenbach; secretary, N. S. Bailey. The new board of directors is as follows: C. M. Bower, J. J. Gramely, G W. Reese, Clement Dale, Ed. Garman, James Harris, C. C. Shuey and Robert Irvin. The reading room of the association is to be equipped with all the leading daily and weekly news and illustrated papers, and the association with Mr. Cota as general secretary bids fair to once again flourish and prosper.

CENTRE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Centre County Bible Society have placed in the Y. M. C. A. Parlors a number of handsome bibles which will be sold at cost. The teacher's Bibles are of the very finest and latest editions. The prices are exceedingly low and within the reach of both Sunday school teacher and pupils. If those who desire Bibles will call at the Y. M. C. A. building they will receive a hearty welcome by Secretary Cota who will take pleasure in showing them these handsome Words of God. This is one of the best opportunities ever presented to the people of Centre county.

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

Since our last issue the following have departed from Bellefonte for the White City at Chicago, to view the wonders of the grandest exhibition the world ever saw:

J. W. Cephart, Esq., wife and son, Wallace; John Bullock and wife; Robert Miller, wife and sister; S. D. Ray and wife, A. J. Cruse and wife; Edward T. Tuten, editor-in-chief of the REPUBLICAN, and Earle C. Tuten, his son, who is manager of the Eureka Cash Grocery. We wish one and all a pleasant visit.

—Next Wednesday evening, October 18, W. H. Keller, son of Col. D. S. Keller, of Bellefonte, will be united in marriage to Miss Annie Dickey, of Lancaster Pa. Mr. Keller is a lawyer by profession, located in the city of Washington, D. C. The bride is a fine young lady belonging to one of the first families of Lancaster. These young people will start out with every advantage for success, both belonging to the best families, both highly educated. We wish them a long, prosperous and happy life.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 62
Mixed wheat per bushel	60
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	5 40
do prime and extra prime	9 00
do choice	9 60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	11 00
" choice " " "	12 00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	30
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	15
Country Hams, per pound	11
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12—15
Canned Corn, per can	12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Roller Fleur, per sack	1 25